



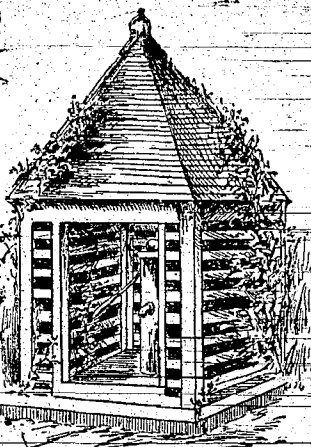






# FARMERS' CORNER

**Attractive Well House.**  
Few realize the amount of heat that goes down into a well of water through the platform that surrounds the pump. It can be partially realized by going up into a close attic under the roof some hot day. As a matter of fact, closed air spaces beneath boarding that is exposed to the bright sun become fearfully heated, and in the case of wells this heat is soon transmitted to the water. A double platform with an air space between will help greatly, but best of all is a summer house, or regular "closed well house," built over the platform, and this in turn covered with vines. Not only will such a little house serve an excellent pur-



HOUSE OVER THE WELL.

pose in keeping the well cool, but it will be an ornament to the place as well, and, as a "summer house," may be a most agreeable place to spend an hour on a hot day. Woodbine is one of the best vines to use in covering such a house, as it provides abundant shade very quickly and is hardy even in the coldest climates. A few little things like this done about the farm each year will soon greatly improve the looks of the farm surroundings, and will decidedly increase the comforts of farm life. A suggestion for such a house is given here.

**Woodchopping in Spring.**  
It is too hard work to do much chopping after warm weather comes, while in zero weather the exercise of sawing the ax and bringing down the tree is rather a delight than otherwise. But after the sap starts in the trees it is easier to chop or split them than in midwinter. A very knotty and tough tree may therefore be left standing until nature has filled it full of sap, though the wood will dry out slowly. If beech wood is cut while full of sap it must be kept under shelter, for if exposed to rains water will soak in as fast as the sap dries out. Spring is the worst time of year to cut wood and have it kept wet, and the abundance of sap it contains is probably the reason. Most timber will keep better if cut in July or August while the tree is in leaf. The leaves continue to evaporate moisture after the tree is down, and this soon makes the wood dry.

**Cutting Potatoes Made Easy.**  
The preparation of no farm seed causes more trouble than that of the potato crop. It is a slow, tedious task and must be done by hand. This is usually done by placing the potato upon a board and cutting it in the size desired. Now this task may be greatly alleviated by the use of a special tool, not new. It is simply a fork, consisting only of a plank, a ten or twelve inches in width and two feet in length, and a knife, b. driven in one end equal-



FOR CUTTING POTATOES.

ly distant from either side. This is placed upon a box, or stool, and the operator sits astride it. At his right is placed a basket containing the whole potatoes, and in front, just under the knife, is another basket, d. to receive them when cut. The potatoes are cut by being pressed against the knife, one at a time. At first the person cutting them need exercise a little care to prevent his fingers being cut, but with a little practice there will be no danger, and he can cut an amount of potatoes in an hour that would be impossible for him to cut in twice that time in the old way. —A. R. B., in American Agriculturist.

**The Woodpecker Man's Ally.**  
One of the birds which winters in our northern climates is the woodpecker, which finds its favorite food as easily in cold weather as in warm. It is not often seen except by those who go into the forests and evergreen swamps, where it takes refuge during the severest weather. Its sharp peck, peck on the trunk of a partly decayed tree is generally rewarded by a taste of the grub that did the mischief, and which the woodpecker greedily devours. The woodpecker is a daring plunderer on the cherry trees when this fruit is ripe. But after his good work in destroying injurious grubs during winter nobody should refuse him a few cherries.

**Refracting Young Orchards.**  
It sometimes happens that the farmer finds even before his orchard gets to bearing that a large part of the trees are of varieties that will not give him much profit. Refracting to better sorts is a very laborious and expensive process if the trees have grown to nearly bearing size, because so many grafts must be made to make an even head. A few sprouts may be left below the grafts to draw the sap, but they must be cut away as soon as the grafts get to growing. A better way is to take a few years to do the grafting, putting in two or three grafts each spring, and

of the entire head is changed. So much cutting away of the top wood will cause many sprouts to start. These must be destroyed as fast as they appear, rubbing them off while the green shoot can be removed with the thumb and finger.

**Get Garden Plants Out Early.**  
Procure a lot of old fruit cans from the dump pile near town, throw them on the fire and when the solder is melted, straighten them out. With a knife cut them in two lengthwise about the middle, fasten a piece of hardware 2 1/2 inches square to the work bench, and then with a light wooden mallet bend these pieces of tin into squares around this wood. They then form square boxes without top or bottom. Prepare the hotbeds, as usual, then cover the top with boxes placed side by side and fill with good garden mold. Plant seed so that there will be one growing plant in each box. When they are large enough to be set into the field, the plants can be taken up with a trowel, box and all, and a lot of them set on a board, the whole carried to the field, when the boxes can be slipped off and the plant with the soil about the roots undisturbed set in the open ground. Growth will continue without being checked by transplanting. Store the boxes in a barrel until next year. For melons or cucumbers put about three seeds in each box, and after they are started, thin to two seeds and set two boxes in each hill when taken to the field. The advantage of this plan is that a large number of plants can be started in light hotbed or cold frame, where they can be protected from frost and can be transferred to the open field without checking growth. —Orange Judd Farmer.

**Potato Cab.**  
For treating seed potatoes with corrosive sublimate solution to prevent scab, make a basket as follows: Take three strong iron hoops, 17 inches in diameter, with holes punched every 3 inches. Inside of these fasten common laths, 25 inches long, with small bolts. Place the bottom hoop 1 inch from end of laths; make the bottom from a 1-inch board sawed circular, 10 inches in diameter, and fasten to the end of the laths with nails. Bore small holes in this bottom. Make a ball from a strong piece of wire and fasten to top hoop. Suspend by a rope passing through pulley overhead. When filled with potatoes it can be easily raised and lowered into a 50-gallon kerosene barrel containing the solution. Raise from the barrel and allow to drain for a short time, when they can be emptied into the potato boxes. By this method none of the solution is wasted, and it is a short cut compared with the old way of tying a sack over the barrel and draining the solution from the potatoes.

**Building Stone Piers.**  
Country places are much improved by entrance posts of cobble stones, but to be attractive these must be laid up with great exactness. Excavate to the front line, and set up in the square excavation a box-like structure of boards, one side coming only to the surface. Fill in to the top of the ground with loose rock and soft cement—soft enough to run into all the crevices between the stones. From the ground up the stones should be laid up carefully in cement, the sides of the box permitting the stones to be pushed out to make an exactly even surface. When the top is reached the three boards can be sawed off at the surface of the ground, leaving the bottom of the pier encased, which will keep the frost from getting any lifting power on the stones. It will lift the boards rather than the stones. When the boards are removed from the pier above ground, carefully dig out the loose cement from between the faces of the stones. —New England Homestead.

**Outdoor Nests.**  
Of course in winter nests are made in the henhouse. Hens are not apt to be broody in cold weather, and the short time the hen is laying her daily egg does not cause her to breed in it. But so soon as warm days tempt the fowls out of doors they should be encouraged to nest outside. About this time too fowls will become broody, and it is better to nest in the henhouse they will inevitably fill it with vermin. If the outdoor nest is made on the ground the moisture arising from the soil will keep the shell in good condition for the chick when hatched to pick its way through. Most hens if allowed any range will select their nests, and generally bring off a larger hatch of chicks than those for which the poultry keeper has carefully set the eggs.

**Alfalfa for Hogs.**  
Hogs will get in fine condition on alfalfa without other feed, and it is said by some that they can be made fat enough for market on that alone, but the quality of meat is poor, the fat too soft and the taste unpleasant. Besides, the shrinkage during shipment is said to be considerable. To obtain a good quality of meat, if for no other reason, they should be put on a full feed of grain before being marketed.

**Roses.**  
For roses select a spot where they will always get the sun; keep them away from shade trees; and climbers always do better upon the sunny side of the house. The soil does not matter so much, if the place is not low and wet. Clip dirt and barnyard scrapings are good fertilizers, and should be well worked into the earth.

**Repelling Borers.**  
One gallon of coal tar, two pounds beeswax and two pounds tallow melted and mixed with flour of sulphur and air slacked lime to make it the consistency of paste. This mixture is to be spread on strips of burlap and wrapped around trunk of tree about two or three inches under surface of ground and about same distance above ground.

**For Fighting Cabbage Worms.**  
F. S. White, of Iowa, suggests a pool or shallow vessel of sweetened water poisoned with strychnine. During dry weather the moths which lay the eggs that hatch into worms, will sip the water and great numbers of them will die. Where only a few cabbage worms are grown the worms can be picked off. —Orange Judd Farmer.

## DEVOTED TO CHARITY

**BARONESS HIRSCH, WHO RECENTLY PASSED AWAY.**

Was the Friend of the Poor, and Spent Many Millions in Philanthropic Enterprises—Some of This Noble Woman's Many Experiences.

One of the world's greatest philanthropists and one whose deeds will be mourned by millions of Christians and Hebrews passed away at Paris in the death of Baroness Hirsch. The benevolent undertakings of this noble woman and of her husband will bear fruit for many generations.

It is rarely that a husband and wife can be found who have entered into the spirit of a great work with such thorough harmony as did Baron and Baroness Hirsch. Through the later lifetime of the Baron, and until he died on April 21, 1896, his wife was his best helper and adviser. Indeed, she was a



BARONESS HIRSCH.

thorough partner in his work, for much of her own personal inheritance of \$20,000,000 was devoted to charitable purposes. Since the death of the Baron she had carried on the work of putting into execution his plans, and had in many ways added to their scope and made them more effective.

Baroness Hirsch was a member of the family of Bischoffshelm, with which Baron de Hirsch had been associated in many business operations. She was a daughter of a member of the great banking firm of Bischoffshelm & Goldschmidt, which was long a power in European financial circles. It was in 1883, when the Baron gave up the business of making money and retired from the active management of his railroad and other enterprises, that he married Miss Bischoffshelm. Her own fortune, large though it was, was only a small factor as compared with his, and it was separately invested and used for separate purposes.

The Baroness was a strong, sympathetic and self-reliant woman. While her benevolence did not at all points coincide with those of her husband, in the most important matters the two were as one. Considering how fully the lives of the two were bound up in these various undertakings for the good of humanity, it can be truly said that the biographies of these two people from 1883 to the dates of their deaths can be written from their charities and from their only. What great means they had to support them in their work is well known. The Baron's fortune, when he stopped building new railways from central Europe to the far east, was considered the only private fortune in Europe that approached that of the Rothschilds, and was estimated at about \$200,000,000.

**Some Great Benefactions.**  
After the Baron's death the Baroness retained active connection with the various European charities, which she, with her husband, founded, but became better known than ever in America through the extension of her benevolence for the special benefit of the Jewish poor of New York. The work took three phases. First, there was the development of the Baron Hirsch trade schools, which were planned on unique lines, and have already done untold good in New York. Second, there was the Claire Hirsch Home for Working Girls, an institution which has recently been copied in other American cities, including Chicago. Lastly, there was a new Baroness Hirsch fund of \$1,000,000 created for the removal of the unfortunate from the New York Ghetto, and the transplanting of them in suburbs and agricultural communities, where their hard labor and willing work would accomplish good both for themselves and for the industrial community.

The Working Girls' Home had perhaps the stamp of the Baroness' individuality most fully impressed upon it. The idea arose from letters which the Baroness received in Paris in regard to the sufferings and wretched surroundings of Jewish working girls in New York City. After much thought she hit upon the right plan, to her mind, and at once made arrangements, through her American agent, to carry it out. She provided funds for the erection of a fine building as a home on 63d street, between 2d and 3d avenues, immediately back of the Hirsch Trade Schools, and added \$15,000 a year for running expenses. Before this building was erected she provided a temporary home on a smaller scale, so that there would be no delay in having the work begun. The plan was to give girls the benefits of a home, with pleasant and elevating surroundings, at the least possible expense to the inmates. Not a charity, but a place where poor girls could get the worth of their money and more, too, was desired. Arrangements are made so that girls out of employment can do housework for their board and room, and at the same time get good training in domestic matters.

**Other Benefactions.**  
Still more interesting from a sociological point of view is the work of actually ameliorating the condition of tenement life in the New York Ghetto. The Baroness provided first of all for careful investigation of the conditions by an expert, Dr. Milton Reizenstein. Here, as usual, direction and control were provided for the poor Hebrews instead of degrading direct charity. Through the fund provided by the Baroness the way has been made easy for small manufacturers, once in tenement rooms in the Ghetto, to secure

sites and buildings in villages and towns near New York, and easy for their work people to secure homes near by. Model tenements and model workshops are also in the program of this work.

Among the Baroness' many gifts to charity in Europe was a donation of 2,000,000 francs to the Pasteur Institute in Paris; a similar sum to found an asylum for the employees of the railroads of Turkey, in which her husband had vast interests, and large endowments for hospitals in London and Paris and other European capitals.

How many millions the Baroness expended in charities will never be known, for a considerable share of her benefactions were private. She despised notoriety and only when unavoidable was her name associated with her benefactions.

The only son of Baron and Baroness Hirsch died several years ago and they afterward adopted two boys. In her will the Baroness leaves several million pounds sterling to charity.

## KIPLING'S "BLUE ROSES."

How a Little Washington Girl Discovered Them for Him.

There is a pretty little story told of Kipling and a tiny Washington girl 5 years old, which shows that, although Mr. Kipling may not be always "inter-viewable" to grown folks, he is to the little ones. The little girl heard her mother reading aloud the three verses of "Blue Roses," a chapter heading in "The Light That Failed," running:

Roses red and roses white,  
Plucked I for my love's delight;  
She would none of all my posies—  
Bade me gather her blue roses.

Half the world I wandered through,  
Seeking where such flowers grew;  
Half the world unto my quest—  
Answered but with laugh and jest.

It may be beyond the grave  
The child that she would have,  
Oh, 'twas but an idle quest,  
Roses white and red are best.

The idea seemed to impress the child, though she said nothing at the time. One afternoon when her mother took her downtown shopping Gloria suddenly discovered on a counter a little china tray painted with blue roses and forget-me-nots.

"Why, there are some blue roses," she cried, "and Mr. Rudyard Kipling couldn't find any where he lives. Buy them for him, mamma, and tell him we have blue roses in Washington. Let me write him a letter and send it, too." So the following letter was sent to Mr. Kipling:

Gloria Point, March 8, 1896.  
Dear Mr. Rudyard Kipling—I send you some "blue roses" and forget-me-nots. I didn't have to wander the world half through to find these little blue roses on the little white dish. I haven't eaten your bread and salt nor drunk your water and wine, but I know your verses and I like them. I am a little girl 5 years old, and I live in Tennesseetown, D. C., and my name is GLORIA JOHN ELLIOTT.  
P. S.—My sister "Fargina" wrote this for me, but I told her what to say.  
—MR. KIPLING'S ANSWER WAS:  
Naulakha, Waite, Vt., March 15, 1896.  
My Dear Miss Hunt—Your very nice little present of "Blue Roses" has just come to me, and I write at once to thank you for it. I am going to use it for a pen tray, as I have not got one, and it will live between a European idol who sits on my penholder and a little figure of an Arab who nods his head when he isn't doing duty as a paper weight.  
I am glad you find it so easy to come by blue roses. They are a kind of flower that grows scarcer as one grows older, but forget-me-nots are always in fashion. With ever so many thanks, believe me, my dear Miss Hunt, yours very sincerely,  
RUDYARD KIPLING.  
—Washington Post.

## FOUND A SATURN SATELLITE.

How Prof. William Henry Pickering Has Lately Distinguished Himself.

Prof. William Henry Pickering, who has just distinguished himself by discovering a new satellite of Saturn (or rather of bringing to light an old unknown one), belongs to a family of astronomers and has in every way served only to add to the fame already achieved by his relatives. He is a native of Boston and is only 41 years old. He was graduated from the Massachu-



PROF. PICKERING.

sets Institute of Technology in 1873 and for six years thereafter was an instructor in physics in that big school. He began his practical work in astronomy by observing his first total eclipse at Denver in 1878. In 1887 he became connected with the Harvard observatory, and he has conducted the affairs of that institution with much skill and success. He established several plants in far-off places for watching the stars and planets, and his work in stellar photography has been of especial value. He has established stations at great heights on mountains, including that at Arequipa, in Peru.

**Irish Love-Making.**  
A writer in Macmillan's Magazine, treating of "Love-Making in Ireland," relates the following anecdote:

A bashful lover wished to make a proposal of marriage, but his courage failed him, and he induced his sister to become an intermediary, he remaining outside the half-closed door, hidden, but within earshot to learn the result. It was not favorable. The fair one sadly tossed her head, and replied:

"Indeed, now, if I'm good enough to be married, I'm good enough to be asked."

Hearing this, the anxious swain thrust his head inside the door, and said, beseechingly:

"Norn, dearie, will ye do what Maggie axed ye?"

## SILK RESUMES SWAY.

**MANY WOMEN ARE SLOW TO TAKE IT UP.**

Careful Dressers Seem Likely to Wear Cloth-Foulards Are Again Popular, the Blue and White Dotted Being in the Lead.

New York correspondence:

Blue and white dotted foulards have now a conspicuous place on the shop counters. In blue dotted-white white there is something especially attractive as a spring and summer combination, but she who prefers a novelty to an established favorite can get that, too. Among the prettier of these are the tobacco brown dotted with ivory yellow, or scarlet figured with black rings. Whatever the choice, the foulard gown shown in two views in the accompanying pictures presents a most tasteful method of making up.

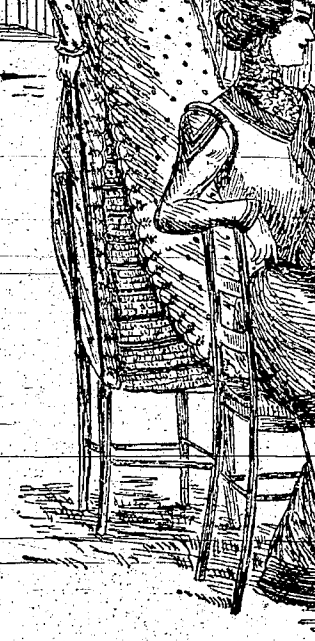
Blue and white and its blue plain silk shirred and banded with blue ribbon made a very pretty trimming. It would be well to use chiffon on a scarlet gown, and band with black to match the black rings.

Women have been wearing cloth so generally that some hesitate again to take up silk, while others welcome its return. Yet careful dressers seem likely to wear cloth a great deal this spring for outing, for rough and for strict tailor-mades, and for

of good taste will be convinced of this on seeing some such material made up after some highly wrought model. The latter may do for the more subdued-striped stuffs, but even there simplicity is safer.

If you really prefer cloth, as so many do, whenever you can wear it, there are some lovely weaves to choose from. Smooth surface and melton coloring offer a wide scope, while tea color, lilacs, grays of all shades, pale tans, blues, scarlets and all tints are not only offered but are much worn. If you desire a light color, then coffee, tobacco or chocolate brown seems the usual resort, though greens are selected by those who find them becoming, and black is always good form. The latest of these dresses, especially if the weave or color of the material bespeaks newness, are made very simply. Of course, some bit of novelty in cut or finish is well come if it is not too pronounced, and if well chosen is sure to be the gown's best characteristic. It is in the cut of jacket that this point is most often secured, and it was here that the gown resembling the illustration was made to stand out as a brand new one. It was of warm rich brown, its bodice was a novel cut, and the trimming of butter colored cloth hands closely braided with black was particularly effective. Beneath the jacket were a yoke and front of white satin covered with butter colored lace.

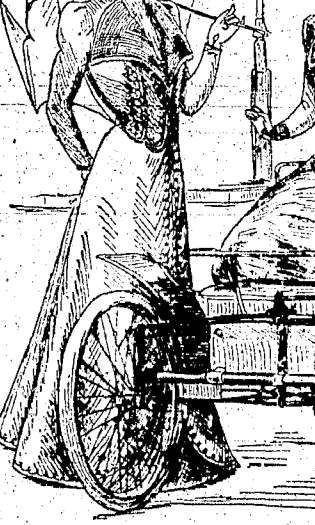
Among swagger women whose purses permit them to indulge expensive fads, the automobile is being made the excuse for a special sort of costume. Since to wear such rags in the just right way one must own her own automobile, you can see how exclusive the trick is and is likely to continue. Three dresses suitable for automobile use are shown. The woman standing wears one of the straight-front gowns about which dressmakers say so much in praise. The effect is secured by a shield of lightness to the open front of the inside waistcoat jacket. The very slender woman will do well to take advantage of the present fashion for layer bodies. This gown was dark red cloth in combination with poplin, the latter inped to match and



THREE STYLISH TYPES OF SPRING GOWNS.

braided with black. A white front showed at the throat, and the edges of the cloth were finished with topped braid. The gown is in no way pronounced, though the scalloped sides and front of the jacket and the drop of the scallops from hips to front mark it unmistakably as this season's.

Poplin and all kindred weaves are especially adapted for riding in any open vehicle, because they shed the dust and do not crush. Cotton and wool covers are also good for this purpose. The more elaborately dressed of the two riders in this picture displays a gown of heavy black taffeta—trimmed with quilings of narrow black satin ribbon. The reverse of the jacket were faced with white and a dainty show of white front and stock the mode for the present a pretty costume, and one that will be equally pretty until late in the fall. The last of these pictured dresses was heavy blue linen, of grayish



STYLES FOR ELECTRICAL WHIRLING.

pears at the right in the first of these huge knitted braiding in wash satinet. Collar and narrow front were white, cuffs were of white linen and the skirt, with perfect sleeves, was of the lightest pink. The dress goods and was lined with blue. This gown was typical of most of the striped ones in that it was made without great elaboration. Brightly striped gowns are better so, being conspicuous enough without fanciful trimmings. Any woman

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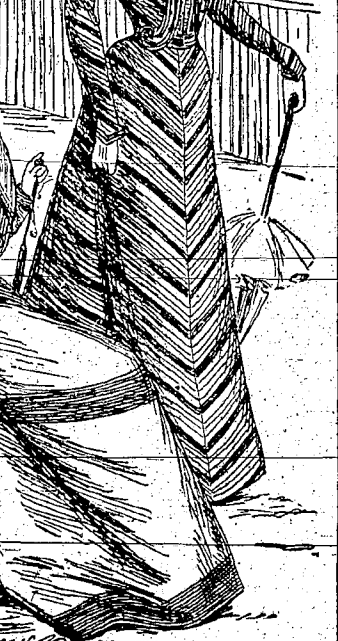
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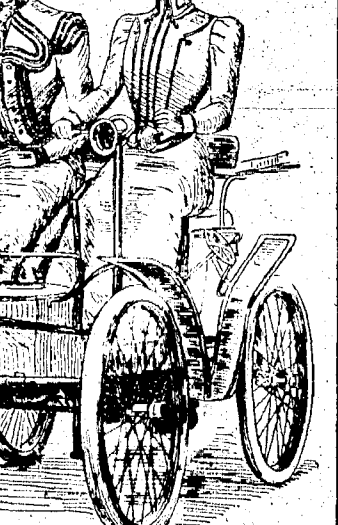
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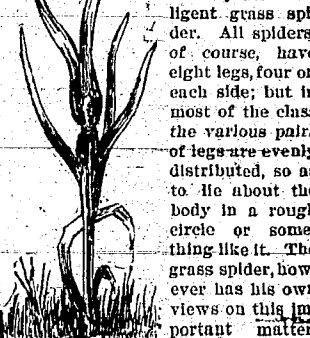
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## DECEPTIONS IN NATURE.

How the Grass-Spider Treacherously Lies in Wait.

Animals that hunt often disguise themselves, in order to avoid the notice of the prey, and so steal unobserved upon their victims. This method of hunting or stalking is pursued by the intelligent grass spider. All spiders, of course, have eight legs, four on each side, but in most of the class the various pairs of legs are evenly distributed, so as to fit about the body in a rough circle or something like it. The grass spider, however, has his own views on this important matter.



IN AMBUSH.

His form and attitude are quite peculiar. He lies in wait for his prey on the open, crouched against a stem of grass, with his two front pairs of legs extended before him, and his back pair behind, in an arrangement which is rather linear than circular. This position makes him almost invisible—much more invisible in real life than you see him in the drawing; for if he were represented as inconspicuous as he looks, you would say there was no spider there at all, only a naked grass stem. Flies come near, never suspecting the presence of their hereditary foe; as soon as they are close to him, the grass spider rushes out with a dash and seizes them. His jaws are among the most terrible in all his terrible race; they are large and wide-spreading, with two rows of teeth on either side, and a pair of long fangs of truly formidable proportions. In other ways, also, this particular spider is a clever fellow, for he lives near water; but when the rains are heavy and there is likely to be a flood, he shifts his quarters higher up the ground, and so escapes impending inundation.

Deceptions and false pretenses of this sort are somewhat less common among plants than among animals; but still, they occur, and that not infrequently. As a good illustration among plants, look at the grass of panassus, that bog-herb with glossy-green leaves and pure white blossoms. The description is managed in this disgraceful fashion. Inside each petal lies a curious ten or twelve-fingered organ, which is in reality an abortive stamen. The ten-fingered stamen bears at its tip a number of translucent yellow drops, which look like pure nectar. But they are nothing



CASES OF PANASSUS.

of the kind. They glisten like drops; but they are mere glassy imitations; and they are put there with intent to deceive, in order to attract flies and other insects, which come to quaff the supposed nectar, and so unwittingly fertilize the seeds, while they are meddling about perplexed among the pretended honey-glands, without getting a drop of nectar for their toil and trouble.

## TALKS ON ADVERTISING

In a recent issue of Printers' Ink is given another instance of successful advertising. The scene is this time laid in Northville, a Michigan town of 2,000 inhabitants. It is the location of several flourishing factories, and is situated in the midst of a rich farming district. Holmes, Dancer & Co. are dry-goods merchants, and are working their field for all it is worth. Mr. Dancer, the manager, when asked to tell of his advertising methods for the benefit of others, talked about as follows:

We have found the local newspapers to be the best of all mediums, and though we use other methods frequently the papers give the best results. We change ads. every issue, and often change the amount of space as well, varying from one to three columns in ordinary seasons to a full page on special occasions.

In the preparation of ads. I aim to use the simplest language, giving truthful descriptions and reasonable prices. I have no use for the sky-rocket style of describing goods, and unreasonably low prices are never given. People are suspicious of too low prices and too great bargains. I order space each week to fit the ad, using all that is necessary for proper display. New stocks of goods are well advertised on their arrival, and we back up our ads. with neat window displays of the articles advertised. Several times a year, about the first of January, February, July and August, we get out a great number of bills about the size of a page in a six-column newspaper. Business is naturally a little dull at these times, and we use the bills to stir things up. They are circulated through neighborhood and surrounding towns. During the dull summer months we do not relax our effort, but on the contrary try harder than ever, and experience has demonstrated this to be the correct policy. Early in the holiday season each year we get out a small, well illustrated catalogue of eight or twelve pages, advertising goods and novelties suitable for gifts, and have found it to be a paying investment.

No man ever filed a kick because his signature to a petition was ignored.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1899

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The National debt was decreased \$8,398,828 last month. Was such a thing ever heard of under the administration of G. Cleveland?

The Nebraska idea of expansion is to be found in the gallant work of the Nebraska regiment at Manila, rather than in the speeches of the ex-colonel and ex-candidate.

The Congressional Library, which had 20,000 books in 1852, now contains over 800,000. Expansion is the natural order of things in Uncle Sam's household.

The Maine Heavy Artillery, 650 strong, lost but two men during its service, including six months in Cuba. A record of this kind is carefully excluded from the anti-administration papers.

The remaining regiments of volunteers are returning rapidly to civil life. Soon the host of 1898 will have been mustered out, but its achievements are marked broadly upon the history of the times.

The month just passed has added considerably to the "national ash-heap." The recorded fire losses in the United States and Canada last month amounted to \$11,493,090 more than the losses in March of last year.

The first desire of the average Porto Rican is to be annexed and his second to get into the Republican party. In reputation for natural intelligence the people of the island are going up fast.—Globe Democrat.

Mary Yellin Lease pushes back the coffin lid to say that she has forever repudiated the Democratic party, because "it has never brought about any reform, and is responsible for every blunder on the hand of toll."—Blade.

However, some of the embalmed beet was less offensive than some of the stuff that was not chemically treated. As the inquiry proceeds it becomes more and more apparent that the guilty parties should be hanged.—Bay City Tribune.

Former Secretary of State Olney is charged with being a receptive candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Olney was the brains of Cleveland's last administration but that will not advantage his alleged candidacy.—Bay City Tribune.

The Copperhead bureau at Hong Kong is sending a fresh batch of pessimistic dispatches about the Manila situation. No doubt it is subsidized from Aguinaldo's reserve funds in the Hong Kong banks. Telegrams from Otis, Dewey and reputable correspondents at Manila, are the ones that the American people can read with confidence.—Globe Democrat.

In 27 wards of Chicago, Carter H. Harrison received a total plurality of 10,661, while the republican aldermen in those wards received pluralities aggregating 29,308, demonstrating that the Republicans are in a majority in that city, and they must have had some very cogent reasons for voting for Harrison instead of their own candidate.

The Southern New England Methodist Conference has adopted resolutions calling on Congress to expel Congressman Roberts, of Utah, for his openly professed polygamy, and for the passage of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the practice of polygamy, and disfranchising any one guilty of the crime. Similar resolutions have been adopted throughout the country, and these vigorous expressions of sentiment cannot be ignored by Congress. Roberts' constitutional right to a seat in the House is still in doubt, but there is nothing to prevent Mr. Roberts' fellow statesmen from expelling him.—Bay City Tribune.

Agoncillo lays all the blame for the war on the Americans. Agoncillo talks much like Horatius, Vest, Bryan and the other American Tagals that his remarks have not the merit of novelty for this country. The capture of the Philippines positions about Manila, and on to and including Malolos, so Agoncillo says, is not of much importance. Here, too, he talks like his cogeners in this country. It is observed, however, that this particular Malay keeps even farther out of harm's way than does Aguinaldo. So long as Agoncillo remains in Paris he will not be physically harmed by the smash-up which is now at hand for the Filipino rebellion.—Globe Democrat.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Farmer's of Crawford County.

GRAYLING, April 10, 1899.

Having been chosen President of our county Farmer's Institute Society, I find it necessary, in order to insure success, to commence early in the season. A successful Institute means a profitable one, and I cannot make it so alone. I need the help of every farmer in the county, and would be pleased to see every farmer represented at our next Institute, or what is better, to see every farmer there. Anything to help will be acceptable. An exhibit of farm produce with a brief statement of the manner of production, counts for more than the most fluent address. Those vacated townships will be recognized, and it is desirable that they should be represented at the meeting of Vice Presidents on the 22nd, at 2 o'clock, p. m. There is nothing to prevent us from having as good an Institute as any county in the State. I want you to assist me. Will you do it? PERRY OSHTANDER.

## Baby Wardrobe Patterns.

Twenty-seven patterns for different articles in long clothes, with full and complete directions for making same, showing necessary materials, sent postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. Fifteen patterns of short clothes, 25c, or both for 40c. "Information to Mothers" sent free with each order. Address: GEIGER PATTERN CO., ap13-4t Churubusco, Ind.

## GEIGER PATTERN CO.

ap13-4t Churubusco, Ind.

The New York Sun, editorially, in referring to Gov. Pingree, says: "He became rich by manufacturing shoes in Detroit, and famous by making war on all fortunes larger than his own." He only wants to reduce the other fortunes to the size of his own by taxation.

Gov. Pingree is evidently of the opinion that he knows what the people of Detroit want better than they do themselves. He has therefore had the "referendum" bill knocked out in the House, fearing that the people would refuse to endorse his municipal ownership ideas were the matter submitted to a vote as contemplated under the "referendum" bill.—West Branch Herald.

The Detroit Tribune, which it did not support Bryan, in 1896, gave him a quasi support by abusing McKinley and the Republican party in such a manner that it benefited him in some localities, now says: "Mr. Bryan continues to make an ass of himself." It would be hardly possible for him to make anything else, and his deluded followers do not need to make any effort to put themselves in the same class.

"The story of the Captains," in the May Century will mark the climax of that Magazine's Spanish War series, giving as it does, an account by every commanding officer but one of the part played by his ship in the famous fight of Santiago, that resulted in the annihilation of Cervera's fleet. The text of this novel group of first hand accounts of one of the most remarkable naval battles ever fought, is profusely illustrated with portraits, drawings and photographs, the latter from snap shots made from each one of the ships of the fight.

The Republicans are not hogs and consequently allowed the Democrats to elect city treasurer, and one alderman in the city, to encourage them to keep up an organization, so that in future elections there would be enough contest to create a little interest. Mayor, five supervisors, justice of the peace and six aldermen out of the seven, should be enough to make the Republicans feel happy in a city that was formerly considered Democratic. The returns show that the Fifth ward is now the only reliable Democratic ward in the city, and that ward elected Alex Grieve supervisor over George Paquette, an old Democratic wheel horse. McKinley's prosperity is disastrous to the Demo-pop-silver party.—Cheboygan Tribune.

This from an exchange is not so bad: Two brothers from a north Missouri county appeared at the portals of the St. Joseph insane asylum, one of them to be incarcerated there as a patient, the other having him in charge as far as the asylum. They were dressed very much alike and the casual observer on the train would not have detected any signs of insanity in either. When the keeper appeared each insisted that he had brought the other. The asylum manager was in a quandary. He chatted with the visitors until a late hour and then locked them in a room together. He then telegraphed the authorities in the town where the brothers lived: "Two men from your town arrived today, both dressed alike; one calls himself Bill and talks of building an air line to the moon; the other goes by the name of Dave and advocates free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; which shall I keep?"

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 14th, 1899.

## EDITOR CRAWFORD AVANCE.

President McKinley was as much grieved as any man in Washington when the news was received that a party of American and British marines had been ambushed by the natives on the island of Samoa, and an American lieutenant and a British lieutenant and five marines killed, but he did not share in the excitement which prevailed for a time. He accepted as sincere the prompt disavowal of responsibility made by the German Ambassador on behalf of his government, and declined to be carried off his feet by the newspaper talk of "German treachery" in connection with the ambush, although he will take the necessary steps to see that the matter is thoroughly investigated. There is no denying that this ambush case at an unfortunate time. Although it will not necessarily prevent an amicable settlement of the whole Samoa dispute, it may greatly delay it. It had been expected that the commissioners, representing the United States, England and Germany, would start for Samoa this week, but there is now a hitch in the programme, and matters have not been improved by a statement issued from the German Embassy in Washington reflecting upon the motives of the British government. As Senator Thurston remarked, it is inconceivable that this insignificant group of islands should cause war between any two of the three governments which are parties to the treaty for their control. Of course, if investigation shall show that Germans had any part in planning that murderous ambush, Germany will be held to a strict accountability by this government, and doubtless also by Great Britain.

The United States is not giving Spain any room to say that we are slow in resuming diplomatic relations that were dissolved by the war. As soon as copies of the treaty of peace were exchanged and the President had officially proclaimed peace, Spain was notified that the \$20,000, called for by the treaty was subject to its orders, and the announcement semi-officially made that Hon. Elihu Storer, now United States Minister to Belgium, had been selected as our Minister to Spain, and would proceed to Madrid as soon as Spain appointed a Minister to the U. S. There are several reasons why the selection of Mr. Storer as Minister should be pleasing to Spain, the principal of which is that he is a Catholic. The new minister to Spain will have important duties to perform, as all of the commercial treaties between the two countries, which were abrogated by the war, will have to be replaced by new treaties.

It is thought that this week will complete the taking of evidence by the Military Court of Inquiry. The most prominent witnesses of the week were Generals Shafter and Chaffee, and their testimony was strikingly alike so far as it related to the meat issued to the army in Cuba. Neither heard any official complaints or any sensational stories about the meat until after their return to the United States, and both thought that the army was as well supplied as existing circumstances would permit. President McKinley gave a dinner in General Shafter's honor this week.

The news from the Philippines, this week, has been somewhat disappointing. Not from any lack of success on the part of our gallant soldiers, but because it has been necessary to continue the fighting, and that Aguinaldo should still be able to get a sufficient force together to be attacked again and again, although driven away from everywhere they have attempted to make a stand. There has also been disquieting news of the treachery of professedly friendly Filipinos within our lines, which does not promise very well for the future.

When your commercial rivals commend your methods you have the strongest proof obtainable that you are on the right road. A report of a German Imperial Commissioner on the emigration from Germany in '98, just published, and cabled to Washington, contains this strong commendation of the republican tariff policy: "The strong tendency towards the U. S., in spite of immigration having been rendered more difficult, finds an explanation in the fact that American industry has largely developed in consequence of the Dingley tariff, and the demand for experienced artisans has therefore greatly increased. Moreover German manufacturers have, in order to save the custom duties, established branch houses of their works in the United States."

A report just made by Col. Bligham, the custodian of public buildings and grounds, shows that since the Washington monument was thrown open to the public 1,654,722 persons have visited the top. Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was asked to express an opinion on the Samoan rampus, and his

THE

SI WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SI

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ALL POLITICAL PAPERS IN THE WEST

Always American Always Republican

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

Every Column is Bright, Clean and Packed with News

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

\$1.00—PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR—\$1.00

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE THE BEST EVER SEEN IN THE WEST.

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Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year  
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Daily and Sunday by mail \$5.00 per year

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Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year  
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SI

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE

Patented July 21, 1896. [TRADE MARK.] Patented July 6, 1897.

50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/2 as much material as the old style netting and makes a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

wise reply was: "We must be careful and not lose our heads. We must not form an opinion until all the facts are known." His words are commended to all hot-heads as those of a statesman and patriot.

Don't Sacrifice

Future comfort for present seeming economy, but buy the sewing machine with an established reputation, that guarantees you long and satisfactory service.

ITS PINCH TENSION

TENSION INDICATOR.

(devices for regulating and showing the exact tension) are a few of the features that emphasize the high grade character of the White.

Send for our elegant H. T. catalog.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of November, A. D. 1884, and executed by James B. Tarbell and Martha Tarbell, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1884, at 12 o'clock, noon, in Liber "A" of Mortgages, on page 492, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan; And whereas, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest and taxes, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$75.73, and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore

Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county of Crawford is held,) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$35.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit:—The south-west quarter of Section Eighteen (18) in Township Twenty-five (25) North of Range Three (3) West. The south-east quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the south-east quarter of the southwest quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Twenty-five (25) North of Range four (4) West.

Dated Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 10, 1899.  
EDWARD CORNING, Executor.  
ANNA CORNING, Executrix.  
Jno. A. McKay, Atty. for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich., Jan 10/99

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of June, A. D. 1887, and executed by Harlan P. Smith, of East Saginaw, Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1887, at 7 o'clock, in the forenoon, in Liber "C" of Mortgages, on page 51, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan; And whereas, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest and taxes, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$174.45, and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore

Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county of Crawford is held,) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$35.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit:—The south-west quarter of Section Eighteen (18) in Township Twenty-five (25) North of Range Three (3) West. The south-east quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the south-east quarter of the southwest quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Twenty-five (25) North of Range four (4) West.

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BUY YOUR

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE

AND

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

OF US.

WE WILL TREAT

YOU RIGHT,

AND SAVE YOU

MONEY.

Salling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, - Michigan

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON

is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON.

New Spring and Summer Goods!

ARRIVING DAILY.

If You are in Need of Anything

in the Latest Styles of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

SHOES, FURNISHING GOODS

and MACKINTOSHES,

CALL AT

R. MEYERS,

The Corner Store,

(ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.)

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

VICK'S SEEDS

Bulbs and Plants have gone to thousands of satisfied customers for a half century and to celebrate the 50th year in business we have issued a special Golden Wedding Edition of which is a work of art. It has 24 pages in colors, 4 pages souvenir, and nearly 100 pages filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Vegetables, Plants, Fruits, etc., elegantly bound in white and gold. A marvel in Catalogue making; an authority on all subjects pertaining to the garden, with care for the same, and a descriptive catalogue of all that is desirable. It is too expensive to give away indiscriminately, but we want everyone interested in a good garden to have a copy, therefore we will send the Guide with a line bill for 25 cents. It tells how credits is given for full amount of purchase to be used for only 15 cts. It tells how credits is given for full amount of purchase to be used for only 15 cts. It tells how credits is given for full amount of purchase to be used for only 15 cts.

Vick's Little Gem Catalogue. A perfect little gem of a FREE price list. It is simply the Guide condensed, finely illustrated, and in handy shape.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, enlarged, improved, and up to date on all subjects relating to Gardening, Horticulture, etc., 50 cents a year. Special price, for 25 cents.

Our new plan of selling vegetable seeds gives more for your money than any other Seed House in America.

JAMES VICKS SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE GUNS OF WAR

Were liable to create and havoc among our troops at Cuba, but there is an element in our midst that is equally as destructive to property as bullets are to human life. Breastworks and fortifications protect our boys from shot and shell, but the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company protects all from loss by the ravages of the fire. The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company does the largest business in Michigan of any Michigan Company.

O. Palmer, Agent, Grayling.

Grape Vines

Small Fruits

Low prices. Descriptive list free. Extra fine stock GUARANTEED. CAMPBELL'S BARK, Grayling, Mich. Warrenton, Ore. T. H. HILLMAN CO., Portland, Ore.



## The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1899.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Advised Letters.—Melissa Curtis, Mrs. Edward Dugay.

Ham and Eggs Bacon and smoked Shoulder at Claggett & Blair's.

The Board of Supervisors will meet in special session, next Monday.

Picture Framing promptly and neatly done, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Sacramental services at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday.

Upper Crust People use Upper Crust Flour. For sale by Claggett & Blair.

Ex-Supervisor Failing, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Tuesday.

Miss Bertha Colter is improving in health.

Miss Laura Sholis has gone home for a visit with parents and friends.

Chas. Wilbur returned from Friday, to work in Grayling.

Garland Steel Ranges for sale by S. H. & Co.

Seth H. Johnson, of Pere Cheney, has gone to Fife Lake for a season.

The first thunder storm of the season occurred last Friday morning.

A. McClain was in Lewiston, one day last week.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

Claude Tompkins, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday, after a new wagon.

The Globe is the best 50 cent corset on earth. For sale by Claggett & Blair.

Conrad House, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday, getting his harness ready for the spring work.

Garland Stoves, the best ever made. For sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Peter E. Johnson and family are on the Atlantic, en-route for Denmark.

Ruy Wall Paper from J. W. Sorenson, and get it trimmed free of charge.

F. Sholis, of Beaver Creek township, Pere Cheney P. O., was in town last Saturday.

Claggett & Blair sell Apex Lard. The only pure and refined lard in the market. Try it.

J. M. Francis, of this township, formerly Grove, was in town last Saturday.

Buy a Garland Stove! It will keep you warm. For sale by S. H. & Co.

Miss Janet Doughty spent Thursday and Friday with Grayling friends.—Lewiston Journal.

C. W. West had a narrow escape from losing his house by fire, last Sunday morning.—Ros. News.

Fresh bread, baked the same day, both brown and white, for sale at the store of Claggett & Blair.

For SALE.—Thoroughbred Pekin Duck eggs, 75 cts. per hatching. Also one Drake. T. E. Douglas.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. P. C., Saturday afternoon, the 22d., at the usual hour.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

If you want your garden plowed, leave your order at Colter & Wallace's shop.

Fred F. Hoelsi, and John Klein sold were in town, Tuesday. Fred reports all his seed potatoes frozen.

L. W. Ostrander, editor and proprietor of the Lewiston-Estherite, at Lewiston, was in town, Tuesday.

Hugo Schreiber of this township, was in town, last Friday. He is getting ready to commence plowing soon.

Ambrose McClain has rented the hotel belonging to Swan Peterson, at Lewiston, and will move there next week.

A Complete line of Cook and Heating Stoves at rock bottom prices, at A. KRAUS.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., this Thursday evening, the 20th., at the usual hour.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight had a hundred and fifty bushels of fine potatoes frozen in the pits on the Heath farm.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 22d., at the usual hour.

Gold Medal Flour. The best manufactured. Try it. For sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Quarterly services at the M. E. church, next Sunday. Rev. Woodhams will preach, both morning and evening.

Miss Iva Francis, who has been in Grayling this winter, returned last Saturday.

Otto Hanna and wife, and Mrs. Jennie Hanna, of Beaver Creek, were in town, shopping, Monday.

Chris Steckert has not yet disposed of his team and has postponed going to Virginia until next week.—Ros. News.

Misses Canfield and Butler, of Grayling, were the guests of Miss Marie Mantz, Friday.—Lewiston Journal.

A new Sewing Machine, with attachments, 10 years warranty, for only \$16.50. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Mrs. W. S. Chalker and sons have gone to Fife Lake, for a visit, before beginning the spring work on the farm.

Julius Nelson has rented the land of L. Mortenson, near the river, and will raise vegetables, etc., for the market.

Mrs. L. Fournier, Miss Maggie Hanson, and Master Arthur Fournier, returned from Detroit, last Friday.

L. Rosenthal has gone East for a short time. Look out for surprises in the way of seasonable goods, when he returns.

If sugar could be made of dead beats every country printing office, in the State could furnish stock for a large plant.

Mrs. Elmer Damoth and baby, of Frederic, have been visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. C. A. Shanks, this week.—Osgo County Herald.

A scow 18x12 feet was built here this week to accommodate the crew who will follow in the rear of the drive on the AuSable, this spring.

Services at the M. E. church, on Sunday evening, hereafter until further notice, will commence at 7.30, instead of 7 o'clock, as at present.

Mrs. J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, is enjoying a visit from her sister and niece, Mrs. Beck and daughter, of Elvart. They drove through last week.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Blanshan, Friday afternoon, of this week, at the usual hour.

\$20.25—buys a first-class Sewing Machine with seven drawers, bent furniture, special finish, 10 years warranty. Call and examine same. J. W. SORENSON.

Mrs. W. F. Brink was called to Flint, last Thursday, by a telegram, announcing the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. S. Cassimer, who died that evening and was buried at Orion, Saturday.

Mrs. S. McIntyre has been appointed Librarian by the Board of School Inspectors, in place of Mrs. Horbrook, who has acceptably filled the position for the past four years.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

The party at the Opera House last Thursday evening, given the boys of the 35th., was well attended and very enjoyable. The Waters' orchestra gave excellent music and satisfaction.

Rev. O. W. Willit returned from Detroit, Saturday, where he had passed a pleasant week. He heard Rev. Moody six times, and enjoyed a visit with his mother, brother, sister and daughter, while he was gone.

CLOSE & Co., of West Branch, are in town with their Photo-Gallery, and ready for business on lot East of Commercial House. Prices right and work guaranteed. Call and see samples.

Mrs. Jas. Jorgenson and children, left on the early train, yesterday morning, for New York, on the way to their old home in Denmark. Mr. Jorgenson left on the train going north, shortly afterwards, for Seattle, Washington.

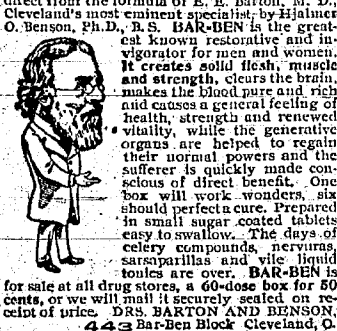
Delinquents will take notice that lands sold from the Tax Record of 1898, at the sale in May of that year, for taxes of 1895 or prior years, may be redeemed from such sale to and including May 1st, 1899, BUT NOT THEREAFTER. Lands held as State Tax Lands are not subject to redemption.

The Read House, at Cheboygan, was totally destroyed by fire, early Monday morning, causing a loss of \$10,000. Guests were compelled to move in a hurry, many individual losses occurring. Dr. Geib lost \$500 in cash, and the cook is said to have lost over \$300, her entire savings. There was no insurance on the hotel.

The West Branch Herald says, that Dennis O'Connor, Supervisor, and C. E. Kinyon, clerk, of Hill township, that county, were arrested for setting on the Board of Inspectors of Election, being candidates for the same offices. It is superfluous for us to remark that they belong to the free silver party.

## BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.



Lucien Fournier, DRUGGIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A new baby came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick, yesterday morning.

The Aid Society of the Methodist Church, will furnish Aprons, Sun-Bonnets, tie Comfortables, etc., to order, at any time.

Miss Kate Woodfield came home yesterday on account of the illness of her mother, but happily found her improving.

Misses Margaret and Dora Carney are rusticating at Bay City, while the family are moving into the new house.

Judge Sharpe has ordered a special term of the Circuit Court to be held here May 1st, supposed to settle the election imbroglio of South Branch.

On Wednesday Evening April 26th, the Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will serve supper at Mrs. Claggett's, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Adults 15 cents; children 10 cents.

Aaron Rosenthal has charge of the store during the absence of I. Rosenthal. It looks natural to see him behind the counter there, and we trust it will be permanent.

We are informed that the Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Co. have bought the road which runs from Lake Michigan, below Traverse City, nearly into Osgo County, west of Grayling. We are informed that the Company would like to cross the state to Alpena, but are unable to decide as yet whether to cross the Michigan Central at Grayling or at Gaylord.—Atlanta Tribune.

C. C. Mitchell, an old and respected citizen, a pioneer and a pillar in the church, died at an early hour this morning, of peritonitis, aged 72 years. The funeral will be held at the Congregational church next Sunday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock.—Osgo Co. Herald.—Another old veteran gone, and although he was a staunch Democrat, was a member of the O. A. R., and well known to many comrades here.

Due to the large shipments from Lewiston it was necessary for the M. C. R. R. to send in an extra train in on Monday afternoon. We are informed that there is an average of ten car loads of lumber a day shipped from the M. & H. L. Co.'s yard. This is more than from any point on the main line.—Lewiston Journal.

Brave Men Fall.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, pains in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired listless, run-down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life. Only 50 cents, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed."

Another Fine Volume.

Standard books are always welcome when they come to us in forms and bindings representing all the embellishment of the art of book binding. Such a book is the Life of Gladstone, published by the Dominion Company, Chicago, a copy of which has just come to our desk. The contents are well arranged, the illustrations are fine, the print is clear and neat and the binding superb. The Dominion Company is forging ahead as the leading western publishing house, making a specialty of fine subscription books. Interested readers should write the company for full particulars.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of the concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on L. Fournier, Druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

## Claggett and Blair

ARE Head Quarters, FOR RALSTONS' Breakfast FOODS.



One Cup of Ralston sprinkled into Six Cups of Boiling Water, makes a Breakfast for Five Persons, in Five Minutes. Its Nitrates and Phosphates build up Mind and Body, and its delicate distinctive flavors delights the palate.

The girls of America, my pretty maid; Are they all as comely as you? he said. She smiled at the compliment he paid. "All RALSTON HEALTH FOOD girls," she said, and its delicate distinctive flavors delights the palate.

They also sell PURINA FLOUR, which makes Delicious Brown Bread. Cures Dyspepsia. Recommended by Physicians. TRY IT!

paints, paints, paints!

Boydell's Prepared Paints at \$1 Per Gallon.

We are going out of the Paint Business; will close out all we have on hand at the above price; which is less than cost; regular price is \$1.35. This price IS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALABASTINE, PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Grayling, Michigan.

Emory Hollowell, of Roscommon county, lost his home by fire, Tuesday morning of last week. No insurance.

Running Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, etc., quickly cured by Bannan Salve, the most healing salve in the world. Price 25 cents. No other "just as good." L. Fournier.

The Jeffersonian banquet by the Democrats of Osgo county, has been declared off, until some more auspicious occasion.

Kidney Diseases are the most fatal of all diseases. Foley's Kidney Cure a guaranteed remedy, or money refunded. L. Fournier.

Standish has a first class Exchange Bank established by Messrs. Noble, Sloper & Co.—They have already invested largely in property in that city.

All for 50 Cents.

Many People have been cured of Kidney Diseases by taking a 50c bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. L. Fournier.

R. O. Crump, congressman from this district, has purchased the Hodgman factory, at Roscommon, and will have it in operation by the first of June. In addition to manufacturing boxes, will add a saw mill, lathes, &c.

Glad Tidings to Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick and positive relief. It is the great remedy for diseases of the respiratory organs, like Asthma, Bronchitis and Hoarseness. L. Fournier.

Arenac county, at the late election cast 694 Republican, 592 Democratic, 36 Prohibition, 52 Populist, and 38 votes for the Socialist ticket, making a total of 1412 votes, Nelson Sharpe for Circuit Judge receiving a total of 775 votes.

Pains in the Back Cured.

A. B. Farrington, Constantia, New Y., writes: "I was troubled several years with kidney disease and suffered severe pains in the back. I used Foley's Kidney Cure and one bottle cured me. I recommended it to my friends and it has given perfect satisfaction. L. Fournier."

Our citizens are active in cleaning up the yards and alleys of the village. We hope all will set out trees this spring, as nothing adds more to the attractiveness of the homes or the village.

Lingering La Grippe Cough Cured.

Mr. C. Vacher, 157 Osgood Street, Chicago.

My wife had a severe case of La Grippe three years ago and left her with a very bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50c bottle cured her cough entirely. Now we are now with a bottle of this wonderful cough medicine in the house. 25c and 50c. L. Fournier.

## Good News For The Ladies.

Our new line of Spring Capes have just arrived, and are ready for your inspection. They are nice too; all new designs and patterns, and at prices that will readily sell them, ranging from \$2.50 up. Come in and look them over.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

in the new color and latest styles, are now on the counter and awaiting your approval at the following prices: 50c; 75c; \$1.00 and \$1.25.

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IKE ROSENTHAL.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

Leading One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe, Hat and Cap HOUSE.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins.

COLTER & WALLACE

GRAYLING, MICH.

Are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING.

We have a fine stock of WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Also we have Carpets, manufacture TOMBSONES and MONUMENTS at lowest prices. Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House.

Proposals Wanted

Proposals will be received up to and including Wednesday, April 26th 1899, for the erection of a bridge across the AuSable river, west of Grayling, and a bridge across the East branch, east of the village, according to plans and specifications on file at my house. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

P. F. JORGENSEN

Highway Commissioner.

april 13/99 Grayling Township.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can and a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

The Weekly St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Great Semi-Weekly Paper.

Republican in Politics.

Issued in Semi-Weekly Sections, Eight Pages Each Tuesday and Friday—Sixteen Pages Every Week.

\$1. Price One Dollar. \$1.

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IN A WORD,

The Weekly GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is a complete newspaper, prepared and printed for intelligent and thoughtful people. We have confidence in its ability to speak for itself, and will cheerfully mail SAMPLE COPY, free of charge, upon receipt of request. Address

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Grayling, Michigan

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IKE ROSEN



## RIGHT TIME OF DAY.

NOT SO READILY DETERMINED AS ONE MAY IMAGINE.

When it is Noon in New York City it is All Sorts of Times, the Same Day and the Next, in Other Parts of Uncle Samdom.

The time of day—in other words, what o'clock it is—is a simple matter, well understood and easily comprehended by everybody in a city or in approximately the same locality. But when people are separated, some being to the east or the west of others, the simplicity of the answer to the question, "What time is it?" is by no means so apparent.

Indeed, confusion has so often arisen in consequence of the difference between clocks, say, at New York and Chicago, that it has been found decidedly advantageous to divide the United States into time districts, each district differing from the adjoining one by just one hour of time. Thus in the United States to-day there are Eastern time corresponding to the seventy-fifth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, Central time corresponding to the ninety-fifth meridian west from Greenwich, Mountain time corresponding to the one hundred and fifth meridian west from Greenwich, and Western time corresponding to the one hundred and twentieth meridian west from Greenwich.

Owing to this simple arrangement it therefore follows that when it is high noon in Eastern time at New York, for instance, it is 11 o'clock in Central time at Chicago, 10 o'clock in Mountain time at Denver, and 9 o'clock in Western time at San Francisco. This division of time, though not astronomically correct, is sufficiently so for all practical purposes. Since the adoption of Standard time as these times into which the mainland of the United States is divided are called, the division of the country has been extended. It now comprises islands in the Atlantic ocean and islands in the Pacific ocean. Havana, most people have the idea, lies to the eastward and southward of New York. Indeed, it is situated nearly south of Key West, about midway between Eastern and Central times. Undoubtedly Eastern time will be the time to which Cuban clocks will eventually be set.

San Juan is situated in longitude 66 degrees 7 minutes 28 seconds west. This reduced from arc to time by dividing by 15 gives four hours 24 minutes and 30 seconds. Here again, perhaps, Eastern time will be adopted when trade between these West India islands and the ports along the Atlantic seaboard has increased to the great volume which is sure to come with peace and prosperity.

Now for the great West. San Francisco lies eight hours, nine minutes and 38 seconds distant in time from

## THE STANDING ARMIES OF THE WORLD COMPARED.



The czar's proposal to check the increase of armaments is not without a flavor of irony, proceeding as it did from a monarch who not only has by far the largest army in the world, but who was also busy increasing his navy when he made his famous proposal.

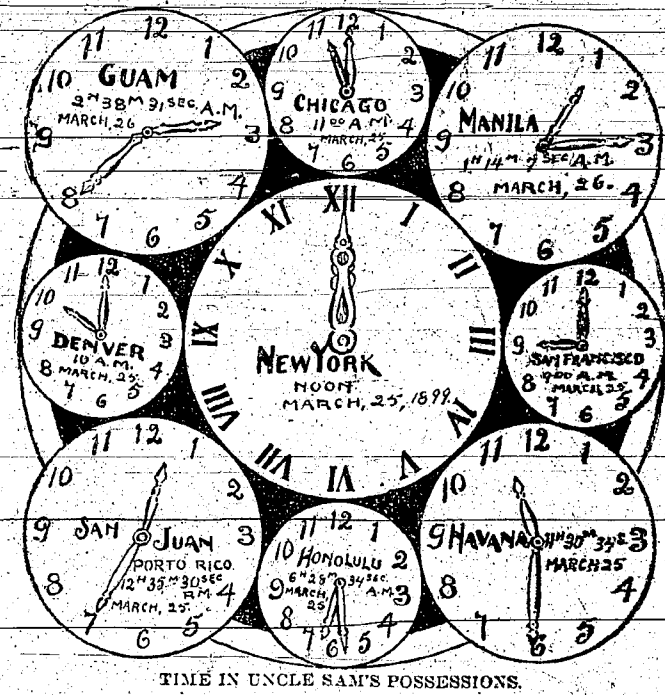
European nations possess a terrible proportion of their "bricks and mortar" resources in preparation for war. Though it may be an exaggeration to say that Europe is one vast camp, there are something like four millions of its male inhabitants constantly under arms as soldiers or sailors even in times of peace, and when it is borne in mind that all these have to be maintained, it is not surprising that work and supplied with the most costly appliances, some idea may be formed of the gigantic waste. The following tables, compiled by St. Paul's, will enable one to compare the armaments of the leading nations.

Population, in millions. Army, in millions. Russia, 120,000,000, 1,500,000. United States, 62,000,000, 250,000. Germany, 62,000,000, 400,000. Austria, 52,000,000, 350,000.

as the midnight reaches it. When midnight again occurs in the one hundred and eightieth meridian another day begins its journey around the earth.

When vessels cross the one hundred and eightieth meridian they either drop a day or add one, to the calendar. As the new day begins on that line, a vessel sailing eastward across the line goes out of the area having the new date and must therefore go back a day. Sailing westward the vessel enters the area having a new day and must therefore add a day to the calendar. Thus, when sailing eastward across the line, Monday is dropped for Sunday; but sailing westward over the line Saturday at once gives place to Sunday. The medium of 180 degrees, at which all new civil days begin, is called the "international date line."

As a matter of fact the international date line is an arbitrary line and does not conform strictly to the one hundred and eightieth meridian. Many islands in the Pacific, notably those which are in close commercial touch with Australia, use East Greenwich time, though geographically they lie in



Greenwich, though, according to our adopted standard time, it is regarded commercially as only eight hours distant. Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands of the United States, is distant by sun 10 hours, 31 minutes and 36 seconds from Greenwich. It would certainly be more convenient to drop the minutes and seconds and consider the Hawaiian group as a round 10 hours distant from Greenwich, or two hours from San Francisco or five from New York.

So far, this question of time has been comparatively easy. We have been following the sun to the westward, taking our date and day with us, the same with which we started from Greenwich or New York, but after we move off from the Sandwich group and head for our right little island of Guam we encounter a difficulty that is decidedly puzzling to the landsman, and even the nautical man has to sit down and work it out.

The difficulty lies in the adding or dropping from our calendar of an entire day, according as we may be going to the east or to the west of that meridian of longitude called 180 degrees.

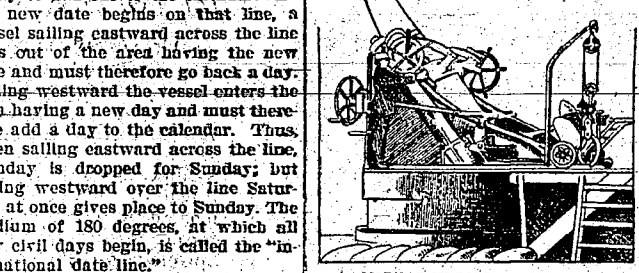
Guam lies in the Pacific ocean in longitude 144 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds east. In time this is nine hours, 38 minutes and 31 seconds east of Greenwich. This means that the sun rises over that island 14 hours, 38 minutes and 38 seconds before that lunar rays shine over the island of Manhattan.

The common day, often called the civil day, lasts from midnight to midnight—24 hours. In order that the civil day may have the same number of date the world around the leading nations have agreed to use the date of the days as they begin on the one hundred and eightieth meridian.

Thus with every place its dates are calculated from midnight to midnight, and each day takes the same date as that given to the latest new day on the one hundred and eightieth meridian. We may think of the new date as traveling westward with the midnight. The date is given to each place as soon

the main fortifications have been completely or partially silenced by the enemy.

The mortars have a limited range of about four and one-half miles, and their tremendous bursting charges are fired



MORTAR IN FIRING POSITION.

high in the air, with the certainty of plunging into any vessel occupying a plotted position upon a chart which is in the possession of officers equipped with range-finders of delicate precision, located at a considerable distance from the concealed battery. This chart is divided into minute squares, and as the enemy's ships cross the intersections of imaginary lines the men handling the mortars although they cannot see the vessels, aim, load and discharge, with the certainty born of long practice that every shot will hit.

These new mortars, of which 1,000 are provided for in the existing scheme of national coast defense, and of which 320 have already been mounted in positions commanding the entrances of the principal harbors on the Atlantic coast, fire a 12-inch shell weighing 1,000 pounds. This, following a high trajectory, is intended to fall upon the unarmored decks of vessels and, by exploding, demolish the machinery, destroy the crew, and perhaps sink the vessel. These weapons each weigh about thirteen tons, are 14 feet 9 inches long, and their 12-inch rifled bore is 10 feet in length. Their great diameter at the breech is 3 feet 2 inches. This great mass of metal is so nicely balanced that it can be loaded, aimed and fired by two men. The loading is performed by simple mechanisms, and with a trained gun company of six men one accurate shot can be fired every two minutes.

## SHIPBUILDING AND IRON.

How the Metal First Came to Be Used in Nautical Construction.

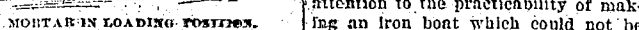
The story of the use of iron as a material for the construction of ships is full of interest. Iron was long ago used experimentally for building boats; several references to these crude attempts may be found in the annals of the last century. Granting quotes from a publication dated July 25, 1787. The writer says: "A few days ago a boat built of English iron by J. Wilkinson, Esq., of Bradley Forge, came up our canal of this town, loaded with twenty-two tons and fifteen hundredweight of its own metal, etc. It is nearly of equal dimensions with other boats employed upon the canal, being 70 feet long and 8 feet 8 inches wide; the thickness of the plates with which it is made is about five-sixteenths of an inch, and it is put together with rivets, like copper or fire engine boilers; but the stem and stern posts are wood and the gunwale lined with the same; the beams are made of elm planks.

"Her weight is about eight tons; she will carry, in deep water, upward of thirty-two tons, and draws eight or nine inches of water when light." It is extraordinary that such hints as these should have fallen dead. Was there no shipbuilder with an eye swift to witness the enormous possibilities latent in these little canal experiments? A small iron boat was launched in August, 1815. She was fitted up in Liverpool as a pleasure boat. Hundreds viewed her as a curiosity. She was sunk maliciously in the Duke's dock, as though some Daniel Quip of a workman, foreseeing iron as an issue if this boat was suffered to go on blighting, had put an end to her. Her owner raised her and sold her for old iron; but the loss of this boat, he says, "turned my attention to the practicability of making an iron boat which could not be sunk by any ordinary means."—Pall Mall Magazine.

## BIG MORTARS FOR DEFENSE.

Uncle Sam Will Build One Thousand Terrible War Implements.

The type of heavy breech-loading mortar relied upon by the U. S. army for inner-line harbor defense is one of the most terrible implements of war that have been devised. The high-powered rifle is mounted in the coast defenses with an effective range of eight to ten miles, and is calculated to open fire upon a blockading fleet the moment it comes within reach. The mortar battery is concealed well away from the big guns, where it cannot be reached except accidentally by the fire of the enemy, nor is this battery intended to be brought into play until the rifles in



MORTAR IN LOADING POSITION.

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## WOULD HARNESS THE OCEAN.

New York Man Invents Machine to Get Power from the Tides.

The patent office has issued to Mr. Reed, a resident of New York, a patent for a device by which the power of the tides may be utilized. It is declared that by the new invention the question of the exhaustion of the coal supply becomes a matter of small consideration. The ocean can be made to afford power for every conceivable purpose and to an extent beyond the scope of human computation. Wherever the ocean tides are felt to any appreciable extent there can be built a power plant.

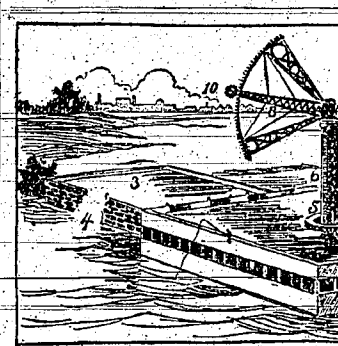
In operating the Reed tide power plant no coal or other form of steam-producing material is necessary, for steam is not required. Electricity can be manufactured at a ridiculously small cost in sufficient quantities to permit its use for all of the purposes for which it is desired, and the electric plant of to-day is to become a thing of the past. The great city can be made as light as air in the full glare of the noonday sun, and for a trifle in comparison with the sum now expended for electric lighting. All these things are to come to pass if Reed's confident hopes are realized.

In his method of harnessing the ocean and forcing its resistless motion to work for man, Reed believes that he has come as near solving the problem of perpetual motion as human ingenuity will ever suggest. The tides are stationary at their ebb and flow, but the new invention provides that the machinery shall continue producing power while the ocean is practically at rest.

The main proposition can be illustrated by taking a basin and erecting in its center a stationary metal post. Then take a block of wood with a hole through its center and slip it over the metal post. Fill the basin with water. As the basin fills the block of wood rises and when the water is allowed to run out through an aperture in the bottom of the basin, representing the ebbing of the tide, the block of wood slides downward on the post. Power is produced from the pressure of the block as it rises and falls.

How this power is captured and distributed is illustrated in the illustration herewith produced. Figure 1 is a boat or scow, as represented by the block of wood. No. 2 is a creek or pond dammed to hold water that runs into it at high tide and held for use when the tide has gone out. On the city river front this may be a reservoir excavated near the water and covered over so that the ground surface may be used.

No. 3 is a reservoir built in front of the scow to hold water emptied from the deck of the scow at high tide, so that the scow, lightened of its load of water after it has risen to the level of high tide, may continue rising through its own buoyancy and continue the



MACHINE FOR HARNESSING THE OCEAN.

power beyond the highest rise of the tide.

The reservoir may be dispensed with and the waste water may be allowed to run into the ocean or river, but it is important as a secondary source of power. When it has been filled at high tide and the tide falls, then the water may be released, as shown at No. 4, and give power for a wheel, as in the advancement of the old principle of the water-fall.

No. 5 is the well-hole or caisson, as represented by the hole in the block of wood. No. 6 is a steel shaft passing through the well, as represented by the metal post in the basin. It rests on and is cemented and bolted to piling driven into the solid earth and reaching just above the water at highest tide.

No. 7 is a steel shaft connected at its base with the scow, and at its top with the short end of the main shaft and providing the means by which the power acquired by the rise and fall of the scow is applied to the main shaft and through which the speed of the rise and fall of the scow is increased or multiplied. The shaft is used for multiplying speed in preference to gearing, as friction is thereby saved.

No. 8 is the main shaft, moved up and down by the rise and fall of the scow as it rises and falls with the tide. No. 9 is a cogwheel on shafting and separable from the main shaft. It represents the point of power control and moves round and round as the cogged railway. No. 10 is moved up and down by the rise and fall of the tide.

No. 11 is a cogged, semicircular shaft attached to and a part of the main shaft and affording power by causing the cogwheel, No. 10, to revolve and turn a shaft with belt running to machinery to be operated.

Say that the deck of the scow is deep enough to hold eight feet of water. When the tide is out and the scow has reached the full depth of low tide water is allowed to run from the creek or pond on shore to the empty deck. The weight of the water forces the scow down below low-water mark, and the downward movement of the scow affords continuous power while the ocean is at rest.

As the tide rises the scow is lifted up, and when it reaches the level of high tide and can rise no further because of the weight of the water on its deck the water is allowed to run off into the reservoir, No. 3, and the scow continues to rise through its own buoyancy.

## AT THE CAT SHOW.

Tame Wildcat Not as Dangerous as a Wild Tame Cat.

One of the principal attractions at the show given by the Cat Club in Chicago was the "tame wildcat," an animal that had been caught in the forests of Minnesota or Wisconsin when a little kitten, and having fallen into good hands, had grown up to be a gentle, affectionate creature, fond of being petted, and giving no evidence of its

original wildness except in its pointed ears and its size, which was about that of four ordinary cats.

An interested visitor, after having reached a finger through the wires of the wildcat's cage and stroked the animal's forehead, strolled along, and presently repeated the performance at the cage of a particularly handsome Angora, receiving a savage scratch as he did so.

"Wow! Ow!" he exclaimed, wrapping his handkerchief hastily around the torn finger. "A tame wildcat isn't half as dangerous as a wild tame cat!"

An agriculturist from Iowa, who had brought some live stock to the city, and had heard of the cat show, dropped in to see what it was like. He had a half-formed idea of buying one of the handsome cats of the animals, if he could be assured that he could transport it to his home without too much trouble. With this point in mind he made the rounds of the cages, and then, stopping in front of a splendid black cat bearing the name of "Peter Jackson," asked somebody who happened to be standing by:

"What do you suppose they'd sell that cat for?"

"The lady who owns that cat," was the reply, "values him at five hundred dollars."

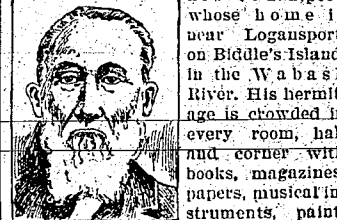
"Great Scott!" gasped the visitor. "That's all I got for a whole carload of fat hogs!"

He didn't buy any cats at that show.

## JUDGE HORACE BIDDLE.

Probably the Most Unique Character in Indiana at Present.

Without doubt the unique character in Indiana at present is Judge Horace Biddle, jurist, philosopher, musician, artist and poet.

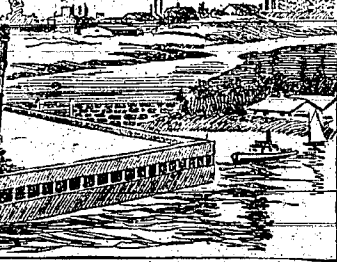


JUDGE HORACE BIDDLE.

Logansport, on Biddle's Island, in the Wabash River. His hermitage is crowded in every room, hall and corner with books, magazines, papers, musical instruments, paint

specimens of ornithology and zoology, and with curiosities of every kind. He has wonderful collections of all, but his books are the greatest in number and importance. He has 9,000 volumes on his shelves, while perhaps 2,000 have been lost or retained by those who have borrowed them, and 2,000 works on law were sold some time ago.

He has barely a corner for his couch, table and chair, all the other space of his good-sized house being given to his collections. He lives alone among them and no outsider is given opportunity to intrude, only as the judge permits it. Judge Biddle is past 88 years of age and was born in Logan, Ohio. He was



MACHINE FOR HARNESSING THE OCEAN.

admitted to the practice of law in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1839, and gained at once the privilege of the State Supreme and United States Supreme Courts. He moved to Logansport in 1839, when the city was larger than Chicago. The stone house he bought and is now using for a residence had been built in 1830 by Gen. Tipton, the hero of Tippecanoe. The judge was in charge of the Circuit Court for years. In 1874 he was elected a judge of the State Supreme Court. In 1840 he was a member of the State Constitutional convention.

His unusual education was entirely self-acquired. His great library is the result of a desire to get all the good and interesting books, and by adding constantly through the many years of his life it grew to its present proportions, which make it the largest private library in the State and one of the largest private collections in the country. Among his volumes are many



MACHINE FOR HARNESSING THE OCEAN.

original editions which are now very rare and valuable. Among them are Audubon's original books on natural history, with colored illustrations, which are now quoted in some places at \$1,700. Among his papers is the commission of Gen. George Rogers Clark for his campaign of the Northwest, signed Jan. 12, 1770, by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia.—Chicago Chronicle.

"You know Gordon, our Boston correspondent, don't you, Fowler?" "Yes. Lost his baby recently, didn't he?" "Yes. You see we felt that we wanted to do something to express our sympathy and finally decided to wire him a couple of dozen roses. Gordon thanked us in a very graceful little note—he is very good at such things—and wound up by saying that we had 'touched him deeply.' 'No doubt of it,' Gordon is a fellow who would appreciate a thing like that." "Yes, but it was a few days later when we discovered that the Boston florist had sent Gordon the bill for ten dollars, that the significance and deep pathos of his remark appealed to us."—Life.

There is a certain pleasure in having everybody hate you for doing as you please.

Lots of girls are single not from choice, but because they were born so.

Drowning is a terrible thing; it would kill most people to die that way.

## Bracelets of Late Design.

The newest bracelet is exceedingly oriental in design. It is a heavy gold ring, which slips on and off the hand and is studded with three gems, a jade stone, amethyst and coral. Another novelty in the bracelet-line is also a heavy gold bangle, from which is suspended no less than half a dozen bangles in animal designs. Pigs, goats, dogs and horses appear to be the favorites. These animal bangles are also much used as watch charms.

## He Knew by Experience.

"You should try and be a little more gentle, Reginald," said the mother of an obstreperous 6-year-old. "The Bible tells us that the meek shall inherit the earth, you know."

"And what good would the earth do me, even if I did inherit it?" snorted the injured spirit, wrathfully. "You'd either make me put it in the bank, or send it to the heathen, or drive it up with sister Sue, or lay it away and only use it on Sundays."—Puck.

## Swallowed His Fake Teeth.

A man recently swallowed his false teeth and it drove him mad. Stomachs will stand a great deal, but not everything. If yours is weak try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures stomach troubles, as well as malaria and fever, and ague. It is strongly recommended at this season of the year. All druggists keep it.

## An Ancient Bull Fight.

The oldest Christian structure in Ireland is a remarkable building, evidently very ancient, but wonderfully well preserved, at Dingle, in County Kerry. It is popularly known as the "Oratory of Gallarus." Who Gallarus was history does not say, but, as the oratory has stood practically unimpaired for more than 1,000 years, he was probably one of the converts of St. Patrick.

## Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It cures itching, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Powder makes light-tightening or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and corns. Aired, rubbed in. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. Trial package free. R. B. Allen, Inc., Address, Allen S. Omsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## Speed of Wave and Wind.

Waves travel faster than the wind which causes them, and in the Bay of Biscay frequently during the autumn and winter in calm weather a heavy sea gets up and rolls in on the coast twenty-four hours before the gale which causes it arrives, and of which it is the prelude.

## How This:

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We have the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walcott, Druggist, and Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

## Her Logic.

Dickens—Women are such illogical creatures! Morgan—Granted; but what's the trouble this time? Dickens—My wife threatens to sue a young widow down our way for alienating my affections, and she has always declared I never had an affection for her.—Boston Transcript.

## Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal-brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and thus most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 1/4 of the price of coffee, 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

The receipts at the Turin Exposition, held last summer, amounted to \$120,000 in excess of the expenditures. No sooner was this result made known than the Italian government sent in a tax bill demanding 10 per cent of the profits.

## Salzer's Seed Corn.

Does your seed corn test, Bro. Farmer? Salzer's does it. It's northern grown, early and good for 50 to 100 bu. per acre. Send this notice and 10c for 8 corn samples and low prices to Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

The more a man loves, the more he suffers. The sum of possible grief for each soul is in proportion to its perfection.—Amiel's Journal.

Nothing is so laughable and assuming as ignorance, where self-conceit sets up to be infallible.—South.

ONE reason Mrs. Pinkham's treatment helps women so promptly is that they have confidence in her.

Through some of the many thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's friends an ailing woman will be led to write to Mrs. Pinkham at her home in Lynn, Mass., and will tell her symptoms.

The reply, made without charge of any kind, will bear such evidence of knowledge of the trouble that belief in her advice at once inspires hope.

This of itself is a great help. Then the knowledge that women only see the letters asking for advice and women only assist Mrs. Pinkham in replying makes it easy to be explicit about the little things that define the disease.

Mrs. ELIZA THOMAS, of 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I began the use of your remedies.

My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I suffered something terrible, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be a relief. To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not again. I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and cannot thank you enough for the good it did me."

Mrs. M. STODDARD, Box 268, Springfield, Minn., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For about four years I was a great sufferer from female troubles. I had backache all of the time, no appetite, pains in stomach, fainting spells, was weak and my system was completely run down. I also had falling of womb so bad that I could scarcely walk across the floor. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound and one box of Lozengers, can say I am cured."



MRS. ELIZA THOMAS.

There is a certain pleasure in having everybody hate you for doing as you please.

Lots of girls are single not from choice, but because they were born so.

Drowning is a terrible thing; it would kill most people to die that way.

## BILLIONS OF BOLUSES.

J. Bull, Esq., and Uncle Sam Lead in Swallowing Pills.

It has been lately discovered that Uncle Sam has an unrecorded feather in his cap. He not only consumes more whisky, beer, etc., than any nation in the world, but, as a direct consequence, he annually swallows more pills. England is a close second, but then the second man, like a Vice President, has always sunk into the bottom of oblivion. There is no need to put off rejoicing. We lead mankind in patent medicines.

The introduction of machinery in pill-making, as in all other trades, greatly simplified and increased the business. Where formerly chemists and apprentices were engaged there are now machines to mix, coat, box and count the goods. The output in Great Britain, in consequence of the extreme ease in which both the medicine and the money may be made, has yearly increased until it is now estimated that 250 hundred weight, or about 40,000,000 pills, are consumed each week. In the United States the figures run over 50,000,000. This means that five humans out of six take a pill every seven days.

The uses to which this mass of medicine is put are of course manifold. The majority are for so-called incurable diseases, while, of course, a great portion are panaceas. The advertising from the business is enormous, \$30,000 per week in England and \$75,000 in America being a modest estimate. The profits are said to be monstrous, as the ingredients in the most cases cost little or nothing. America is a great, though ungenerous, believer in faith cure. Her generally extraordinary health has been by some attributed to the fact that the majority of her people, before calling a physician, will dose themselves with these ready-made pills.

Reasonable Hints. Never begin spring cleaning too early. Clean only one or two rooms at a time. Admit air and sunshine freely. Provide everything needed for the work before beginning. Have new brooms, scrubbing brushes, hammers and tacks. For cleaning panes, windows and presses use soft, warm water and Ivory soap. For purifying sinks and drains wash with water and carbolic acid. For cleaning kitchen utensils fill a boiler with water, add half a bar of Ivory soap, put in the articles, and set over the fire for twenty minutes.

## Worth Trying.

A farmer recently wrote his name and postoffice address on a postal card and addressed it to "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM, CHICAGO." By return mail he received from the Deering Harvester Company a catalogue, with over 100 fine half-tone illustrations, containing a picture of the largest factory in America—a "twine booklet" on the subject of bird twine, a copy of the Deering Farm Journal, and a personal letter—all for a postal card. Try it.

Teacher—What's the matter with you to-day, Tommy? You seem to be nervous and uneasy. Tommy—I am. Yesterday was my pa and ma's wedding, and I heard all the neighbors sent 'em stinkies.—Chicago News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Don't refuse to marry a girl because she is unable to cook; she may have money enough to pay your board.

Lane's Family Medicine. Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

If some people ever get to be worth their weight in gold they will have to use a lot of anti-fat.



Shaw-Walker & Co., R.F. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.



## THE KING AND THE ROSE

A ring and a rose, Jean—a velvet tress—  
And I love you no more, and I love you no less;  
But still in the light of a cynical day,  
I can hold your white hand while I'm going your way.  
Are these all that life has to brighten and bless—  
A ring, and a rose, and a velvet tress?

A ring and a rose! 'Twere a wonderful thing  
If we shackled Love's liberty, dear, with a ring!  
If he went the unvarying pathway he knows  
For the sake of a soft tress—the kiss of a rose!  
I love you no more, dear, I love you no less,  
For a ring, and a rose, and a velvet tress.

See, how the stars beckon! That way, dear, lies fame—  
The glory we sigh for—a wreath and a name.  
And how may I win them if 'neath the bright skies  
I revel and rest in the light of your eyes?  
Oh, yet for some word from the life-star above!  
And shall it be fame, Jean—or shall it be love?

I fear for the answer! Nay, let your eyes dawn—  
Would the light in them fade if my lips were withdrawn?  
If I gained the far summit in splendor of light,  
Would a woman's heart miss me and dwell with the Night?  
Would I still to my bosom in memory press  
A ring, and a rose, and a velvet tress?

Hold fast to my hand, Jean! It's love that is true—  
Hold fast to my hand—I am going with you.  
I am going to trample all else in the dust.  
Save your love—I believe it—your beautiful trust!

With never a sigh, or the mist of a tear,  
I am giving the world and its wealth for you, dear!

Hold fast to my hand, Jean! Though humble the way,  
It shall lead us at last to a lovelier day;  
We shall face the far skies with their blackness and blue,  
And if heights may be won, I shall win them with you!

## A FIGHT WITH A WHALE.

How Mate Bullen's Life Was Saved.

The author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot" relates the following episode, as dramatic as any that ever befell the knights of the harpoon:

We sped along at a good rate toward our prospective victim, who was, in his leisurely enjoyment of life, calmly lolling on the surface, occasionally lifting his enormous tail out of the water and letting it fall flat upon the surface with a boom audible for miles. We were, as usual, first boat; but much to the mate's annoyance, when we were a short half-mile from the whale our mainmast parted. It became immediately necessary to roll the sail up, lest its flapping should alarm the watchful monster, and this delayed us sufficiently to allow the other boats to shoot ahead of us. Thus the second mate got fast some seconds before we arrived on the scene, seeing which we furled sail, unshipped the mast and went in on him with the oars only. At first the proceedings were quite of the usual character, our chief wielding his lance in most brilliant fashion, while not being fast to the animal allowed us much greater freedom in our evolutions; but that fatal habit of the mate's of allowing his boat to take care of herself so long as he was getting in some good home thrusts—once more asserted itself. Although the whale was exceedingly vigorous, churning the sea into foamy foam over an enormous area, there we wallowed close to him, right in the middle of the turmoil, actually committing disaster. He had just settled down for a moment, when, glancing over the gunwale, I saw his tail like a vast shadow, sweeping away from us toward the second mate, who was lying off the other side of him. Before I had time to think the mighty mass of muscle leaped into the sunshine, curved back as if like a huge bow. Then with a roar it came at us, released from its tension of heaven knows how many tons. Full on the broadside it struck us, sending every soul but me flying out of the wreckage as if fired from catapults. It did not go because my foot was jammed somehow in the wall of the boat, but the wrench nearly pulled my thigh-bone out of its socket. I had hardly released my foot when, towering above me, came the colossal head of the great creature, as he ploughed through the bundle of debris that had just been a boat. There was an appalling roar of water in my ears, and darkness that might be felt all around. Yet, in the midst of it all, one thought predominated as clearly as if I had been turning it over in my mind in the quiet of my bunk aboard. "What if he should swallow me?" Nor to this day can I understand how I escaped the portals of his gullet, which, of course, gaped wide as a church door. But the agony of holding my breath soon overpowered every other feeling and thought, till just as something was going to snap inside my head I rose to the surface. I was surrounded by a welter of bloody froth, which made it impossible for me to see; but oh, the air was sweet!

I struck out blindly, instinctively, although I could feel so strong an eddy that voluntary progress was out of the question. My hand touched and clung to a rope, which immediately towed me in some direction—I neither knew nor cared whither. Soon the motion ceased, and, with a sea-sickness instinct, I began to haul myself along by the

rope I grasped, although no definite idea was in my mind as to where it was attached. Presently I came butt up against something solid, the feel of which gathered all my scattered wits into a compact knob of dread. It was the whale! "Any port in a storm," I murmured, beginning to haul away again upon my friendly line. By dint of hard work I pulled myself right up the sloping, slippery bank of blubber, until I reached the iron, which, as luck would have it, was planted in that side of the carcass now uppermost. Carcass I said—well, certainly I had no idea of there being any life remaining within the vast mass beneath me; yet I hardly had time to take a couple of turns round myself, with the rope for whale line, as I had proved it to be, when I felt the great animal quiver all over, and begin to forge ahead. I was now composed enough to remember that help could not be far away, and that my rescue, while I waited, I could keep above water, was but a question of a few minutes. But I was hardly prepared for the whale's next move. Being very near his end, the boat, or boats, had drawn off a bit, I suppose, for I could see nothing of them. Then I remembered the flurry. Almost at the same moment it began, and there was I, who with fearful admiration had so often watched the titanic convulsions of a dying cachalot, actually involved in them. The turns were off my body, but I was able to twist a couple of turns around my arms, which, in case of his sounding, I could readily let go. Then all was lost in roar and rush, as of the heart of some mighty catarract, during which I was sometimes above, sometimes beneath, the water, but always clinging, with every ounce of energy still left, to the line. Now, one thought was uppermost—"What if he should breach?" I had seen them do so when in a hurry, leaping full twenty feet in the air. Then I prayed, "Change it all as the preceding changes had passed, and perfect peace. There I lay, still alive, but so weak that, although I could feel the turns slipping off my arms, and knew that I should slide into the sea if they did, I could make no effort to secure myself. Everything then passed away from me, just as if I had gone to sleep.

AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE'S BLUNDER.

His Pot of Red Paint Fell on the Wrong Man.

"My first experience as a thief catcher," said the detective, as he smiled softly to himself, "came when I was a young lad on my father's farm. My father kept a large number of chickens of which he was extremely proud, as they were high-bred and the only ones in the neighborhood.

"One morning several of them were missing, a fact which caused my father to say things that he never used in ordinary conversation. It was plain that a two-legged thief, and not an animal, had taken them, as there were a number of foot prints around the hen house.

"Several days later a number of others disappeared, and then my father was wild-eyed. He bought a savage dog that was warranted to eat a man on the slightest provocation, and turned him loose at night. He also borrowed a bear trap from one of the neighbors, and set it near the doorway of the hen house. But it was all in vain. It was only a matter of a few nights when a number more hens disappeared, with no signs of the thief.

"It was then that my detective ability began to develop by laying plans to catch the thief. One Sunday night, while my folks were at church, I conceived a plan that I thought might work. I secured a pot of red paint from the barn and fixed it over the doorway of the hen-house in such a manner that it would be sure to fall on any one opening the door. Then I figured that it would only be necessary to look for some one covered with red paint to be sure of the thief.

"But my dream of looking for a man covered with red paint was short lived. My father returning from church happened to go out to the hen-house to see if everything was all right. He opened the door to look inside, and got the contents of the paint pot over his head. This so startled him that he forgot about the bear trap until he had put his foot in it, and had it closed up on him with a snap. That awoke the dog and he seized the other leg.

"His cries brought the household out on a run. We managed to get him loose and over to the horse trough, where we washed off what we could of the red paint, and I gave up my efforts to catch that particular thief."

## NEW DISCOVERIES AT HAMPTON COURT.

Hampton Court Palace is constantly yielding up hidden treasures of artistic and antiquarian interest, and considering the wonderful intricacies of Wolsey's huge chateau it is not surprising that every now and again "finds" of great historical value are brought to light. Some time ago the great Cardinal's private room was disclosed to public view, and now comes the announcement of an extraordinary discovery of what may prove to be an artistic treasure. A large number of the pictures there are in course of removal. Underneath the canvas and paper with which the walls were covered was what appeared to be painting.

Subsequent careful examination showed that three sides of a room, which measures 41 feet by 34 feet, were adorned with very fine paintings, in a very fair state of preservation, but disfigured by hundreds of holes caused by the nails which had been driven into the walls to hang the pictures. The ceiling of this apartment is painted by Verrio, and represents Queen Anne in the character of Justice. Whether the paintings on the walls are by the same artist has not transpired, but it is probable that they are. It has been decided to fill up the holes with suitable material and to engage the services of a well-known artist to repair the paintings and as far as possible to restore them to their original condition.—London Daily News.

## THE ARMY FIELD UNIFORM.

There was no "rough rider costume." The field uniform of the United States Army, worn by officers and men, was of brown canvas, a "Norfolk Jacket" and breeches. The facings varied with the arm of the service; in the artillery the collars and cuffs were red, in the cavalry yellow; in the infantry, light blue.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The worst thing about the Chinese "open door" is its numerous blunders.

One of Boston's most highly cultured conchologists has died, leaving an estate worth more than \$50,000. That man knew his business.

Now we are shown that our stomachs are not essential to health or happiness. A Swiss woman lived fourteen months after the removal of her stomach, and her death was not caused by the absence of the organ.

A new society has been organized in Illinois to discourage sentiment among women. This quality is found among men chiefly, but is always as pleasant in a woman as a soft voice and good manners. A woman without sentiment is like a woman with a man's hat and short hair.

The total inmates of jails in the various counties in Indiana recently were 25,723, of whom 24,008 were males and 1,655 females. There were 8,109 in jail for intoxication, 4,652 for misdemeanors, 2,372 for assault and battery, 2,319 for grand and petit larceny, 100 for murder, 24 for manslaughter and the remainder for various other crimes.

Irish bank deposits last year were larger than in any former year, and were more than thirty-two per cent larger than in 1887. So much for the business banks. In the savings banks the increase of deposits over 1897 was more than \$2,500,000, and the total deposits were larger than ever before. For "distressful" we shall one day have to read "prosperous."

The new University of Brussels, Belgium, has been compelled to close its doors for want of funds. This institution, founded seven years ago, was supported in the main by one wealthy woman, the mother of a rabid socialist. This allowance having suddenly been shut off, the university was forced to ask the city for a subsidy sufficient for its maintenance. This subsidy the municipal council has denied.

Secretary Wilson is determined to find out if it is possible for human beings to sustain themselves in the inhospitable region of Alaska, and, if so, to show them how to do it. For that purpose he has sent Professor C. C. Gorgensen, a native of Denmark, who is familiar with gardening in frozen zones, to establish an agricultural station at Sitka, to experiment with grains and vegetables, soils, grasses, poultry and the raising of stock and forage plants for the benefit of the gold hunters.

The Bachelor Girls' Association of Michigan is branching out. This anti-matrimonial octopus is reaching out for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Pennsylvania and New York. The association is not bothering with New England, where there is not the slightest difficulty in restraining the feminine population, either under or over thirty, from committing matrimony. The postponement of marriage till this age is the avowed object of the federated girl bachelors, who bind themselves with polite oaths to put off Cupid until they attain their thirtieth year.

According to consular reports, we may shortly be called upon to consider Italy somewhat more seriously as a factor in beet sugar development. There is now in progress, under the direction of the agricultural associations of Upper Polesina, Lendinara and Lower Veronese-Legnago, an exhibition of machinery and implements adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet—including implements used in loading and transportation and methods of storing, pressing and preserving. As the exhibition is to remain open until next October, it is apparent that Italian agriculturists look forward to a greatly enlarged participation in this industry.

West African Railways are reported as progressing as follows: The Sierra Leone Railway is completed to Songolo Town, requiring the erection of eleven steel viaducts, and is now being pushed on to Rotofunk. At Lagos 7,000 men are at work beyond Abeokuta towards Ibadan, and the rails will be laid to the former place in a few weeks. The Farkwa Railway, in the Gold Coast Colony, is progressing; a jetty has been built to facilitate loading at the port, shops, stores and barracks have been constructed, and the final survey is about to be completed. On all these West African railways about 10,000 men are at work.

The British usurer is perhaps the most rapacious of modern Shylocks, and it is good to hear that a bill is about to be introduced in Parliament which will be sufficiently drastic to curb him, if not to "regulate" him out of existence. Up to ten per cent the money lender will be allowed a free hand, but a higher rate entitles the debtor to invoke legal redress. Every money lender will be compelled to transact business in his own name; he must not have even one business alias, nor will it be permissible for him to pose as a benevolent organization under some specious title, hitherto a favorite trick with the rascals that prey upon the needy and helpless. In a country where 400 per cent per annum for short loans is not uncommon, and 2,000 per cent per annum not unknown, such a law is sorely needed.

Several cases have recently come to light in London pointing to the prevalence of a widespread system of secret commissions gnawing at the roots of commercial life, which came as a surprise to the general public. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report. It shows that bribery and corruption are rampant in every department of business and professional life. According to the report, commissions, which easily pass into bribes, are given to firms or agents to secure custom. Then the recipients demand similar bribes from other firms, and the stress of competition necessitates their being paid. Thus a form of blackmail has been instituted, and also a system of disposing of inferior articles.

The committee, in order to check the evil, recommends civil proceedings, back the present law and fresh legislation making the practice criminal.

It may yet be that we shall be called upon to quote in our raw silk market reports prices on silk produced in Australia, says the Dry Goods Economist. According to the Textile Manufacturer, of Manchester, the mulberry thrives in New South Wales, and is particularly rich in the resinous substances on which "silk" or "the best" marketable value is so dependent. We learn from the same authority that a number of Italians, who settled a few years ago in a part of New South Wales not particularly favorable to sericulture, have been agreeably surprised at the results. One of these settlers has set up a handloom and manufactures silk. Since then a silk-growing association has been formed, with headquarters at Sydney, and the government has raised thousands of plants for the use of intending sericulturists.

That many of the volunteers sent to the Philippines desire to remain there and engage in trade and industry is entirely credible, thinks the New York Commercial Advertiser. Soldiers that have settled there at the expiration of their terms of service and have assisted greatly in the development and civilization of these territories. The western states of our own country are filled with men from the regular army who, after retirement therefrom, went into business of one kind or another in that section. Many of the volunteers now in the Philippines are from the newer western states, and hence they are more apt to be inclined to stay.

That the United States is gradually displacing England in the trade of China is clearly indicated by figures recently sent to the London Times by its Shanghai correspondent. The correspondent states that the English and Italian imports of plain gray and white cotton goods into China fell from 11,000,000 piculs, valued at \$18,835,000, in 1887, to 9,500,000 piculs, valued at \$17,300,000, in 1897, while on the other hand the imports into China from America increased in the same period from 1,800,000 piculs, valued at \$5,000,000, to 4,000,000, valued at \$8,500,000. The falling off in imports to China from England is not wholly due to American competition, but in part to the increased importation and weaving of yarns from India. It is conceded, however, by the Times correspondent that American manufacturers are now competing with Manchester in lower class goods, which they did not touch formerly, and that whereas ten years ago they were content to export the surplus of their domestic manufactures, they are now laying themselves out for direct competition with the Lancashire export trade.

## MYSTERY OF THE MAGNETIC GIRL.

Lulu Hurst Made a Fortune and Then Retired Without Explaining.

"There never has been a scientific investigation of the phenomena involved in the various phases of what is called spiritualism," remarked a well-known scientist, "that is, scientific, pure and simple, though some spiritualists very frequently claim that science has demonstrated and approved all their claims and suggestions. There have been a number of investigations made in this country and in Europe by boards on which scientific men have assisted, but these investigations were made to approve rather than to investigate. In each instance the scientific assistant was more of a spiritualist than a scientist, and that fact was known before his assistance was asked. The nearest that has ever been reached to a scientific investigation was the case of Lulu Hurst, the so-called magnetic girl of Georgia, who created such a sensation about fifteen years ago. That clever performer raised more of a sensation in a few weeks than did the Fox sisters, the first public spiritualistic mediums, in as many years. She made the sensation and made the money, and then quietly retired from the scene. The scientific investigation in her case was just about being started when some one raised the question as to there being anything to investigate. The girl was then asked if she used physical forces to accomplish her performances, and she replied that if she did she was not conscious of it. It was then necessary to ascertain if physical forces were used, and Lulu was asked to perform her wonders while standing on a platform scale. The moment she began her efforts were indicated on the scale, and that was the last of the mystery of the phenomena. How she did her tricks was no question for scientific investigators, who had satisfied themselves that she did perform them herself. There were hundreds of magnetic girls who turned up soon after her, but they were not in it with Lulu Hurst, who profited immensely by her skill and cunning."—Washington Star.

## Tommy Atkins.

The new Chinese regiment of the British army at Wei-Hai-Wei is to be an infantry one, armed with the Martini-Metford rifle, a weapon which has been highly spoken of as the result of experience in various parts of Africa. The men will be paid \$8 a month, and when the other advantages of the service are taken into account there should be little difficulty in obtaining a select body of men. Major Bower's first difficulty will, apparently, be that of securing accommodation for the new troops at Wei-Hai-Wei, for, at present, so far as can be learned, there is nothing ready in that respect. The uniform has not yet been settled, but in all probability it will be a picturesque but serviceable adaptation of the dress of the Chinese soldier. As to the fighting qualities of the men, it is, of course, too early to speak with certainty, but knowing the class from which they will probably come, Major Bower is sanguine that in due time he will command a really effective force.

An English scientist has invented an anti-flood boat which floats well, but needs a better steering gear. It will probably prove practical.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

The Value of a Ton of Clover—High Feeding Causes Garget—Heavy Oats Best for Seed—Treatment of Foamy Cream, Etc.

The Value of a Ton of Clover.

At a farmers' institute, held at Minnola one recent evening, a Mr. Lewis, who is a noted farmer out in Wisconsin, said that a ton of clover cut just before it is in blossom is worth just as much to him for his pigs, ton for ton, as wheat bran. Twice as much in quantity can be grown to the acre as any of other grass, and it seeds much more easily.

High Feeding Causes Garget.

As the cow or other breeding animal approaches the time of parturition (high feeding, either to stimulate milk flow or to make it richer, should for the time be suspended. Of the two, the kinds that tend to make the milk richer, or, in other words, to fatten the cow, are worst. But we should not advise any farmer to feed heavily with grain which will cause fever and make the animal feverish, though this may be nature's effort to lessen the milk flow so that the udder can hold it. The food should be laxative rather than constipating. Ensilage and roots of all kinds are good if not given in too large amounts. The only grain given should be three or four shovels of corn daily until the calf is dropped. The cow will eat these readily, and they will cleanse the stomach preparatory to the time when parturition begins.

### Heavy Oats Best for Seed.

The fact that oats soon in our climate fall out in weight per bushel or "run out," as farmers say, is probably owing to the hot, dry weather which usually comes about the time the oat crop is filling and ripening. That cannot be helped, as climatic changes are beyond human control. But the evil may be lessened by sowing only the heaviest oats, and sowing these early in spring in fall-plowed ground. Then they will probably ripen before the hottest and driest weather comes. We know one old farmer who always attributed the decline in weight of oats to, threshing by machines instead of by hand. The threshing machine takes out every oat, light or heavy. When they are milled out many of the light oats do not fall out of their hulls. They are probably worth more to make the oat straw better feed than to go with the larger, heavier oats. This farmer used to beat out oats so as to get not more than one-half of these. There would be no light oats in them. He found that with these heavy oats two bushels of seed was sufficient. So it may be if the oats are sown early, for then the seeds will start and send up many shoots from a single seed. But if the seeding is delayed so that the oat can not root much, we should advise sowing the usual amount, which is about three bushels per acre.

### Treatment of Foamy Cream.

A New Jersey dairyman wants to know what is the matter with his cream. It foams in the churn and he gets no butter. He has tried warming it and churning at 62 and 64 degrees, but the result is the same. He churns once a week and feeds good clean clover and timothy hay with bran and meal. He asks if it is the fault of the cow or due to the treatment. Some cows give milk that can be churned with difficulty after they have been long in milk. The butter globules become smaller and the milk grows more viscous and churning makes it foam. After the cow becomes fresh again this trouble vanishes. But there is also a kind of fermentation which causes rosy milk. This milk will not yield butter. The scientists of the dairy division of the agricultural department at Washington say this is not the fault of the cow, but of her treatment. They hold that the fermentation germs gain access to the milk through carelessness, and that strict attention to all details will keep them out. Whatever may be the trouble in this case I recommend the following treatment: Heat the milk before setting it for the cream to rise. Let it come nearly to the boiling point. To avoid scorching put the milk pan in a larger vessel with water in the larger vessel. If once heating does not cure the trouble, repeat it after twelve hours, and repeat again after twelve hours, if necessary, keeping the milk in a cold place for the cream to rise. The effect will be a very thick cream with but little milk in it, and therefore but little albuminous material to make it foam. And if due to a rosy fermentation, heating should also have a good effect as to that feature. Churn as often as twice a week. It may be necessary to thin the cream with water to keep it from adhering to the sides of the churn.—E. C. Bennett in New England Homestead.

### How to Raise Good Peaches.

At the last meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Conn., a farmer who has spent years in special and intelligent cultivation of peach orchards, and who, consequently, is able to speak with authority of their culture, gave his views on peach culture. The difference of preparation of land for peach orchards, said Mr. Hale, is the difference in business methods, the one being superior which is most thorough, practical, and intelligent. The land cannot be plowed too much, and harrowing and cross harrowing are less harmful than sensible. The trees should be planted early in the spring; fall planting is apt to be disastrous, because the tender roots will not bear transplanting them from nurseries to open soil. While sixteen feet each way is accepted now as a proper distance, the theory of planting trees thirteen feet apart is justified by the fact that peach trees are mighty uncertain, and may not all set. Medium-sized trees, three or four feet high, are best to plant, and they should be trees one year old. In fact, no nursery ever delivered a two-year-old tree, though it is claimed that they do. It is not essential that the tree have many fibrous roots; most of them are dead, any way, at planting, and a modest number will

## SLEEP RULED BY RABBIT.

Some Noticeable Instances That Prove This to be the Case.

That sleep is ruled by the habits of the individual is extremely evident. An instance is given in which a person who had taken passage on board a warship, was rudely awakened by the morning gun, which startled him exceedingly. On succeeding mornings the gun woke him at first sharply, and then much more quietly, until at length he slept on without being disturbed at all in his slumbers by the report. It is also notable that when a special habit of life has become part and parcel of the daily routine, sleep is liable to be disturbed by even the slightest appeal which ordinarily wakes the individual in the exercise the tired telegraphist when a loud more grievous character fail to effect that result.—The doctor wakes on the slightest agitation of his night bell, while the clerk of the needle awakes eighteen or nineteen hours out of the night might fall. Sir Edward Collingwood was serving in the early days of his naval experience as signal lieutenant to Lord Hood at the battle of Tonin. His duty was that of watching for and interpreting the signals made by the lookout frigates, and in this capacity he remained on deck for eighteen or nineteen hours out of the twenty-four. Exhausted with the strain of watching, he went below to obtain sleep, and reposed soundly undisturbed by any ordinary noise; yet whenever a comrade lightly whispered in his ear the word "Signal," he at once awoke, ready for duty. The cause of sleep is as yet a matter of scientific debate. In the present state of our knowledge there can be no absolute certainty in the matter.—From "The Age of Death," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., in Harper's Magazine.

Fresh Water for Hogs.

Hogs frequently suffer from lack of water because farmers do not remember that whatever comes in liquid form is not a substitute for the clear and fresh water which all animals need. Put a little rennet in skim milk or heat it, and it soon turns into a curd which no one would think of taking as a drink. Yet both the rennet and enough warmth to make it effective are present in the stomach of a pig or hog. The rennet from pigs is by some preferred to that from calves. Always the first process in digestion of milk is to turn it into curd. Milk is regarded as constipating, especially after it has been heated, which brings it more nearly to the curd condition, and thus absorbs the water in the stomach.

Most of the water that pigs get is as bad for drinking as skim milk. It is largely the water used for the washing of dishes or the freshening of salt pork. In this way the hogs get more salt into their stomachs than they require, and this also makes the hogs feverish and injures the quality of the pork. This sometimes makes the Western pork, which is fattened in large droves, and gets little salt, better than the pork made by the farmer who keeps but two or three pigs, and feeds them from the swill barrel filled with a mixture of skim milk and salt water. If fed as it should be, with only enough corn at the close of the fattening, and without an excess of salt, the Eastern pork is much the best. The water in which salt pork and beef is freshened is highly nutritious, as a good deal of its strength goes out with the salt when it is freshened for cooking. But the great majority of hogs would be healthier if they had enough fresh water, fruits and vegetables to offset the excess of salt that most of their drink contains.—American Cultivator.

## METALS PRECIOUS AND RARE.

A Vast Difference Between the Market Value of Gold and Gallium.

The expression "worth their weight in gold" is a familiar one. In the book of standard quotations it is thus credited to John Ferrier: "Now chemists bought for three times their weight in gold." It is very generally believed that gold is recognized as the most valuable of the precious metals, but such a view of the matter does not take into account "the scientists." There has recently appeared, under warrant of the highest scientific authority, a statement of values based upon the commercial price of various rare metals—a statement which overthrows many previous fond notions. A pound avoirdupois of gold is put in this statement as worth \$200. A pound of platinum is worth \$144 and an iridium at \$112. And these there is a rapid descent, according to the scientists, to cobalt worth \$8 a pound, magnesium, worth \$4.50, manganous, \$1.10, and aluminum, .35 cents.

Then comes a jump to chromium worth \$400 a pound, and palladium worth \$800. Uranium is worth \$890, and osmium is worth \$1,000 a pound. There may be scattered about the community a few persons who are looking for bargains in barium, which costs \$1,900 a pound, or for rhodium, which costs \$2,500, or for iridium, which costs \$3,600, and rubidium, \$9,500. These figures, however, may be said to pale into insignificance if anything connected with scientific discovery ever pales into anything so intangible when compared with the value of gallium, which, according to the scientific standard, is worth \$68,000 a pound.

The apparent excess of value of the other metals quoted over that of gold is not due, it is thought, to their superior intrinsic worth, but rather to their exceptional rarity. Gold in general use as money, in jewelry, for ornament and otherwise, is being constantly produced, whereas the more rare metals are with difficulty found, and the occasional demand for them gives them what may be called an artificial value.

## The Way He Said It.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer tells a story to show that there is sometimes a great deal in the way of putting anything: "I understand that you said my eldest daughter was as homey as a mud fence, professor." You are quite mistaken, madam. What I said was that your esteemed child reminded me of a mixture of terra firma and aqua pura combined in a practical and ordinary way. "Oh is that all? Dine with us on Sunday, professor."

## Longevity in Ireland.

Two remarkable cases of longevity have recently been found in Ireland. In Enntry, on the route to Glengriff, there has just died a woman named Mary Spillane, who is certified to have been at least 112 years old. She had had been a widow for fifty years, and boasted of having many grandchildren and great-grandchildren in the United States. She maintained all her faculties to the last. She remembered the French invasion of Bunratty Bay in 1796, and she was married in the year of the battle of Waterloo. The second case is reported from Co. Cork. This woman is still alive and in extreme want. Her maiden name was O'Sullivan (Gow), and she married a man named Mountjoy. She is reported to be 115 years of age. She has been confined to bed for the last two years, and is a bit deaf and weak of sight. She speaks Gaelic and knows no English.—Chicago Record.

Origins of the Merrimac Idea.

The idea of sinking a vessel across the channel at Santiago did not originate with Lieut. Hobson. On June 3 Admiral Sampson, in calling for special attention to the "brave conduct" of Mr. Hobson, said: "As stated in a recent telegram before coming here, I decided to make the harbor entrance secure against the possibility of ingress of the Spanish ships by obstructing the narrow part of the entrance by sinking a collier at that point." The telegram referred to was sent to the Secretary of the Navy from Key West on May 28. In it Admiral Sampson told the orders he had sent to Commodore Schley on May 27 by the New Orleans, and said: "My orders sent by the New Orleans included sinking Sterling across entrance to Santiago. Channel is only 30 feet wide, and if this should be done properly will close the port. The details of the operation were left to him, with verbal explanation, through the commander of the New Orleans, of my own views."—New York Sun.

## Gold Gathered on Wagon Tires.

While washing a wagon wheel in Shirliff Gulch, twelve miles south of Durkee, on the O. R. and N. thirty-eight miles from Baker City, Ore., recently, the two Reilly brothers noticed colors of gold in the dirt. They immediately started to wash out the neighboring ground, and in three days took four claims of twenty acres each. These claims have since been purchased by Colonel James Reilly and three other men. The first pan of dirt, which Mr. Panting brought in a few mornings ago, showed 20 cents to the pan, and one panned 60 cents. The bar is 13.50 feet long, and the pay streak is from twenty to thirty feet wide. It is estimated by reliable experts that the ground contains over \$1,000,000 worth of gold. Seattle Post-Intelligencer.